Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 3. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1869. NUMBER 33.

1869. A NEW THING, A BIG THING, 1869.
And a GOOD THING in EBENSBURG.

ROYALTY SUPERCDED!

The "House of Tudor" Surrendered
TO THE SMALL FRY!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
New Inducements!

{High Street!} {Low Prices!}

A. G. FRY

Has taken possession of the rooms on High Street, (three doors from Centre Street,) recently occupied by R. H. Tudor, into which he has just introduced a mammoth assortment of

DRY & DRESS GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

consisting of everything and much more than any dealer in this "neck of timber" has ever pretended to keep, and every article of which will be

SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR IN EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

NO DEALER KEEPS BETTER GOODS!
NO DEALER KEEPS MORE GOODS!
NO DEALER SELLS CHEAPER!
NO DEALER SELLS MORE!

TRY FRY! TRY FRY!! TRY FRY!!!
Buy from Fry! Buy from Fry!!

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
the finest Dress Goods at the fairest prices.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Muslins, Checks, Ginghams, Tickings, Shirtings, Denims, Drills, Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Delaines, Lawns, Prints, &c., &c., and wish to get the full worth of your money.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Boots and Shoes for Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear, unexcelled in quality and nowhere undersold in prices.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., of the handsomest styles at the lowest figures.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Mess Pork, Fish, Salt, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Soaps, Candles, Spices, or anything else in that line.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY
anything and everything worth buying, and be sure that at all times you will be supplied at the LOWEST CASH RATES.

Oh my! my eye! it is no lie
That at the Dry Goods Store and Grocery
Just opened by A. G. Fry,
On the street called High,
More for your money you can buy
Than from any one else, far or nigh.

I design to keep a full line of DRESS GOODS of the most desirable styles and textures, and as I am determined to sell as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, I respectfully solicit a call from all the ladies, and especially from those who have been in the habit of visiting other places to make their purchases. Whatever you want to buy, be sure first to try the store of A. G. FRY.

Ebensburg, May 27, 1869.

ALTOONA NOT YET IN RUINS!
WOLFF'S MAMMOTH
CLOTHING BAZAAR!!
STILL RIGHT SIDE UP!

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!
IN IMMENSE PROFUSION!

ALL WANTS SUPPLIED!
ALL TASTES SUITED!
ALL BUYERS PLEASED!
SUITS FOR OLD PEOPLE!
SUITS FOR MIDDLE AGED!
SUITS FOR YOUNG AMERICA!

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
TO FIT EVERY MAN AND BOY!

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,
Umbrellas, &c., &c.

STOCK THE LARGEST!
GOODS THE VERY BEST!
STYLES THE NEATEST!
PRICES THE LOWEST!

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
of any goods or style desired.

{CALL AND SEE!} {CALL AND SEE!}
{CAN SUIT YOU IN GOODS & PRICES}

STORE ON ANNIE STREET, one door north of the Post Office. Don't mistake the place and there will be no mistake about you getting good bargains.
GODFREY WOLFF.

Altoona, April 28, 1869.-tf.

A WORD FROM JOHNSTOWN!

JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries,

and a general variety of NOTIONS, &c.—Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.

Feb. 28, 1867.-tf. $8

DENTISTRY?

DR. JOHN FRY,
Assisted by his Daughter,

Having permanently located in Johnstown, is prepared to answer all professional calls, and insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH on genuine Rubber (Vulcanite) Base, or, if preferred, he will insert them on Gold (20 carats fine), or Silver (chemically pure)—both of his own preparing on Platina, Aluminium, Palladium, Coralite and Adamantine. Also, the Porcelain teeth.

Extracting, Filling and Cleaning of Teeth carefully performed, avoiding all unnecessary pain.

He would also call attention to his new mode filling teeth with CRYSTAL GOLD, which is the best preparation ever introduced for filling teeth. He can restore a TOOTH TO ITS NATURAL SHAPE with this gold, and make the filling as solid as a piece of gold coin. Go and have your teeth examined every six months at least, and if there is any decay about them have them filled with Crystal Gold and you will never need artificial teeth. Artificial teeth are a good substitute, but they do not compare with the natural teeth when in a healthy state.

All work done in such manner as not to be excelled in Style, Beauty, Comfort, Lightness, Durability, and warranted to give satisfaction and be harmless to the mouth.

Samples of his work may be examined by all who desire to see them. The following speaks for itself:

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Latrobe and Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., cheerfully submit the following as expressive of our estimate of Dr. Fry's abilities as a Dentist:

We regard Dr. Fry as naturally adapted to the profession of his choice. His mechanical ingenuity has furnished to his art many invaluable modifications and improvements, and we deem it due to him and the public at large to say that, from a long and intimate acquaintance, we can confidently recommend him to all who may feel interested, as an able, faithful and experienced workman.

LATROBE—Eli Ferguson, M. D., John McGirr, M. D., Rev Jerome Kearney, J. L. Chamber, W. S. Head, Joseph A. Head, Mich'l Bossort, David Williams.

LIGONIER—L. T. Beam, M. D., Wm. Ashcom, Jacob Eicher, N. M Marker, Esq., Jacob Breniser, P. M., Joseph Scroggs, D. D.

LAUGHLINSTOWN—Robert Louther, Esq, A. G. Armor, P. M.

FAIRFIELD—Dr. James Taylor. [my.6.-1y.]

MT. GALLITZIN SEMINARY
FOR SMALL BOYS!
Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph, is situated in one of the most delightful and healthy locations in the State. The place is famed throughout the country for its bracing air, pure water and magnificient scenery, in which it stands without a rival.

Boys received between the ages of four and twelve years. The discipline and mode of instruction is adapted to the age of the pupil.—NO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

TERMS PER SESSION:
Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, &c., $225.
NO EXTRAS.

Each child will be required to be provided with four suits of clothing, (the uniform will be gray trimmed with black, zouave pants,) suitable to the different seasons. He must also have six changes of underclothing, six pairs of stockings, four pairs of boots or shoes, a cloak or overcoat, six towels, six table napkins, a table knife and fork, silver spoon and goblet, dressing box furnished with combs, etc., valise and postage stamps.

Bulletins informing parents or guardians of the health, proficiency, etc., of their children sent every three months.

The Scholastic Year commences on the second Monday of September and closes about the middle of July.

Reference can be made to Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec or any of the clergy of the diocese.

For further particulars apply to or address
MOTHER SUPERIOR,
Aug. 5, 1869. tf. Ebensburg, Pa.

NEW MERCANTILE FIRM!
IN EBENSBURG!

EDWARD ROBERTS hereby gives notice to his old friends and customers that, on the first day of July, inst., he admitted his son, GEORGE H. ROBERTS, into full partnership with him in the mercantile business in Ebensburg, and that hereafter the firm name will be EDWARD ROBERTS & SON.

Our stock will embrace everything in the Fancy and Staple Dry Goods line, Groceries of all kinds, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, of the latest styles and of all qualities, a full line of Hardware, Queensware, &c., and in fact every article to be found in a well regulated country store.

☞Having enjoyed a successful and pleasant experience of more than twenty years in the business at this place, and having completed a spacious edifice on High street and increased my facilities for supplying my friends at all times and at the lowest prices with the best articles in the market, I confidently appeal to those who have so generously given me their confidence and support in the past to continue the same measure of patronage towards the new firm. EDWARD ROBERTS.

Ebensburg, July 15, 1869. tf.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.—Having purchased the tools and fixtures of Mr. T. W. Williams, and leased the building recently occupied by S. Singleton, Esq., on High street, opposite the store of Zahm & Son, the subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and parts adjacent that he is prepared to furnish all kind of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE of his own manufacture, which he will not only guarantee perfect in make and material, but fully as moderate in price as like articles are sold by any manufacturer in the county. Special attention paid to making and putting up SPOUTING of all kinds. An examination of my work and prices is respectfully solicited, and I have no fear but what I can give entire satisfaction to all who favor me with their custom.

VALENTINE LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1869. tf.

Governor's Campai'n
Caps, Capes
AND CAMPAIGN TORCHES.

Price of Torches, $25, $28, $30, $35 and $40 per hundred. Send for price list and engraving of Caps and Capes.

PHILIP HILL, Manufacturer, 204 CHURCH ST., between 2d and 3d, above Market, PHILADELPHIA.

☞Uniforms for Military Companies made to order. [Sept. 2.-3t.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

"OVERBOARD."

"A man overboard!" I heard the cry distinctly as the angry dark water whirled me under the counter and astern "Who?" "Where?" and "Let go the life buoy!" "Call the life boat's crew away!" These were the orders in rapid succession, followed by the hurried rustle of feet, and creaking of blocks as sail was shortened and the ship brought to the wind, which rose above the sound of the whistling squall and roaring water in which I was immersed.

We had been out from Genoa about three days on our way to Malta. The weather had been very squally, with thick driving rain, and at the time I fell overboard the ship was under double-reefed top sails and courses, the top-gallant sail had just been taken into a fresh squall. I was standing on the weather-netting, holding on to a top-gallant back-stay, when it parted, and the next moment I was plunged into the water. At first I went down like a lump of lead, but in a few seconds began to ascend. When I reached the surface, however, it was to find myself whirling from the vessel with a confused noise of the howling wind and the bubbling water in my ears.

I was so blinded by the water that I could not immediately see. I spun round and round as in a whirlpool, for I was caught in the eddies under the stern. As I rose on the top of the billow, I saw that the ship was hove-to, her quarter-boats were down, and her rigging full of men anxiously endeavoring to get sight of me; but the darkness of the approaching night was increased by that of the squall, and another driving cloud of rain coming down, effectually hid me from their sight.

How my heart sank within me. Was I to perish, and within hearing, too, of my shipmates?"

"Ahoy! Aho—y! Aho—o—oy!" I shouted, straining my voice to its utmost—the last call painfully prolonged, and I watched its effect for a full minute with the most intense anxiety. Alas! no answering hail was heard; the ship was fast drifting to leeward, and her boats pulling from instead of towards me.

After giving way for some moments to despondency, I rallied myself, and began to consider my situation more calmly. I knew that part of the Mediterranean was crowded with vessels, that the squall would soon clear off, and that even if night came before I was picked up, the glorious moonlight would enable me to see any vessel that might happen to be near me; so I turned over on my back to husband my strength as much as I could. As a swimmer I had seldom met my equal; besides I calculated that the life buoy, and anything else that might have been thrown overboard, would have floated in the same direction and nearly as fast as myself. Nor was I mistaken, for I shortly perceived an oar not far from me. Swimming to it I got it under my arms, and then felt that by God's providence I might still be saved. My first object in this new frame of mind, was to get rid of my boots, which were by this time full of water, and dragging me down. This I did without much difficulty, having often practiced doing so for sport, little dreaming how useful such practice would eventually turn out.

I remember that just before I fell overboard there were three or four vessels in sight, one of which, a French brig, was not far from us; and I calculated that my drift had been in her direction, and as the squall cleared away I endeavored to make her out. Of course, my vision of distant objects was cut off every moment by my being carried down into the trough of the sea. No one who has not been in a similar situation can appreciate the awfulness with which I gazed on the dark, glistening sides of the waves as I saw myself sinking away from them, as if to the very bottom of the ocean. With what horrid mockery the glassy waters seemed to rise all round me. Suddenly, when I was at the lowest, I would begin to ascend, as if by magic, from the gloomy gulf, my velocity increasing every instant, until at last I would shoot upwards to the crest of the wave, like an arrow from a bow. A toss of the head to shake off the water, a long drawn breath, a hasty glance all round, and I was whirled down again, half smothered, in the wild abyss.

I had been overboard, I fancy, nearly an hour before I caught sight of the French brig. When at last I beheld her, I could not restrain a shout of joy. How beautiful she looked. Now she would pitch head foremost into the sea; now slowly rise; now slowly fall, dripping from the deluge, every moment nearing me. On—on she came but no token was shown that I was seen. What if there was no lookout? The thought was horror. Raising myself as high as I could upon my frail support, I hailed, with all my strength.

"Brig ahoy! brig ahoy!"

No answering hail came back, no sign was made, no signal waved. On—on she came. Again I hailed, but all in vain; at a distance of a hundred yards she passed me. "Hillo! hillo! hillo—o—o!" I frantically cried; but no friendly voice sent back my cry. Heaven grant that none who read these words may ever experience feelings similar to mine at this moment. Slowly the brig faded from my sight, and with it went nearly all my hope.

Alone on the ocean! Alone while night was drawing on! Alone, with no earthly hope of escape remaining! Far, far to leeward, just visible occasionally over the distant waves, I saw one vessel, but except this, the horizon, as far as I could see, was without a speck.

I burst into tears. The tension of my nerves had been unnatural, they now gave way; and as I saw nothing before me but a long, lingering, cruel death, I wept like a child. Thoughts of my distant home, my aged parents, my sisters, chased themselves through my brain. My whole past life rushed in review before my mind. again I was a boy in my happy boyhood's home. But, alas! I was never to see that home again. Then my train of thoughts changed, and I wondered who would get my vacancy; if the admiral would give either of the mates in my own ship, or if a stranger would get it; and if so, if he would purchase my uniform. These and a hundred such thoughts, chased each other rapidly through my brain.

The night began to close in. Darker and darker fell the shades of evening, but now the wind and sea began sensibly to decrease. I was cold, weary, and half stupefied. My senses began to desert me and I felt, gradually stealing over me, an inclination to thrust my frail support from me, in order that the end might come sooner than it otherwise would. Presently the moon rose in an unclouded sky, and shaking off the morbid thoughts which oppressed me, I again anxiously scanned the horizon. But all was black—not a sail broke the line of my vision, still I clung to the hope of being picked up. I could recall to my mind numbers of instances of people in as bad a plight, and yet mercifully preserved. Hour after hour passed, and I had almost given up looking round for sails, when suddenly I fancied I saw a light. Long and anxiously did I gaze in the direction in which I fancied I saw it, and presently I clearly distinguished the red and green lights of a fast approaching steamer. My heart flew to my mouth. But no pen can tell, no words express what my feelings were, and had not tears came to my relief I believe I would have gone mad.

She was fast nearing me, and shortly I could plainly hear the thump, thump of her paddles. She was steering direct for me, and my only fear was that I should not be able to make myself heard by those on board her.

Presently she was but a short hundred yards from me, and I exerted all my power and hailed her. Again and again but still no answer; but on she came, seemingly as if bent on my destruction. Excitement now overpowered me. Confused noises rang in my ears—my eyes lost their sight, and then followed utter forgetfulness—the stupor of the dead, or rather, that trance between life and death, when the body is exhausted but the vital spark not fled—that one dread pause between this world and the next.

My next recollection is one of excessive pain. On coming to myself before a rousing fire, kind but strange hands were busy in chafing my limbs. Some one held a glass of something to my lips, and then I sank while all things seemed to whirl around me. In this state I remained some hours.

On recovering my senses, I found myself in a birth on board the French Merchant steamer Eugenie, bound for Genoa. They told me that they did not see me until I was close under her bows, and that on picking me up they thought I was dead, but by chafing my limbs and employing stringent restoratives recovered me.

Nothing could exceed the kindness of the captain of the steamer, and when I parted with him two days after in Genoa, it was with sincere regret.

I must not neglect to say that when I rejoined my ship at Malta, some three weeks after my involuntary leaving her, I was welcomed with the greatest joy by the captain, officers and men; the only person, perhaps, who had reason to feel aggrieved being an unfortunate mate, who had been promoted by my supposed death.

Years have passed since then, and I have oft times had to rehearse my escape, yet I always shudder to recall those terrible hours when I was "overboard."

DID ANY OF THEM GET AWAY?—A good story is told of a late well-known New York politician and railroad manager.

During his absence from home his good wife gave birth to twins. He was telegraphed of her confinement, no particulars being given, and immediately hastened home.

Knowing when he might be expected, the nurse borrowed a third baby of about the same age, and placed it in the crib with the twins. Immediately on reaching home, our friend hastened to his wife's chamber, and after offering his congratulations to her, asked to be shown the baby. The nurse, who had frequently served at similar occasions in his family, raised the covering and exhibited to him the three babies. Opening his eyes with surprise, and thoroughly taken back by the view, he turned to his wife and exclaimed:

"Good Lord, mother! did any of them get away?"

INCENDIARY LANGUAGE—"Thoughts that breathe and words that burn.

MOSES SKINNER.

In his "Recollections of Lazy Life," published in the Boston *True Flag*, Mose Skinner thus discourses, after announcing the death of his wife, Tabitha:

Thus my wife died. No more would those loving hands pull off my boots and part my back hair as only a true wife can. No more would these willing feet replenish coal-hod and water pail. No more would she arise mid the tempestuous storms of winter and gaily hie herself away to build the fire, without disturbing the slumbers of the man who doted on her so artlessly. Her memory is embalmed in my heart of hearts. I wanted to embalm her body, but found I could embalm her memory cheaper.

I procured of Eli Mudgett, a neighbor of mine, a very pretty gravestone. His wife was consumptive, and he had kept it on hand for several years, in expectation of her death. But she rallied that spring and his hopes were dashed. Never shall I forget this poor man's grief when I asked him to part with that gravestone. "Take it, Skinner," said he, "take it, and may you never know what it is to have your soul racked with disappointment, as mine has been!"—and he burst into a flood of tears. His spirit was indeed utterly crushed.

I had the following epitaph engraved upon the gravestone:

To the memory of
TABITHA,
Wife of Mose Skinner, Esq, the gentlemanly editor of the Trombone.
A kind mother and exemplary wife.
Terms, $2 a year, invariably in advance.
Office over Hanson's grocery up two flights.
Knock hard.
"We shall miss thee, mother;
We shall miss thee, mother."
Job Printing solicited.

Thus did my lacerated spirit cry out in its agony, even as Rachel weeping for her children. But one ray of light penetrated the despair of my soul. The undertaker took his pay in job printing and the sexton owed me a little account I shouldn't have got in any other way.

Why should we repine at the mysterious ways of Providence and vicinity?—(Not a conundrum.)

I here pause to drop a silent tear to the memory of Tabitha Ripley as was. She was an eminently pious woman, and could fry the best piece of tripe I ever slung under my vest. Her picked-up dinners were a perfect success, and she always doted on Foreign Missions.

* * * * * * *

I did not, however, allow myself to pine away to any great extent. In the person of Matilda Baxter, a gushing coquette of 47 autumns, did I perceive a salve for my lacerated heart-strings. As soon, therefore, as I could smother my anguish and change my underclothing, to Matilda B.'s did I hie myself away, on the sweet wings of love. Never shall I forget our betrothal.

It was a calm, still night in June, and all nature had been hushed into repose by a judicious use of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup. Matilda and I were walking pensively among the garden sass back of the house, and I was repeating these touching lines by John Bunyan:

"Two beets with but a single head—
Two cabbages with one."

Around us the frolicsome June bug gaily waltzed, and the cheerful hum of the mosquito added pathos to the scene, while in the adjacent mill pond the guileless bull-frog performed a select anthem to the parting day. Afar off in the western horizon the sun was setting, which he did in his usual hunky style, without bursting 'ary button off his trousers. Nothing disturbed the solemn stillness but the gentle heaving of her bosom and the gentle heaving of a small boy who had been smoking a sheroot in the woodshed. I was trying to imagine, with the pure affection of youth, how many stamps she had laid away, and she was engaged in heaving an elegant assortment of sighs, varying from a small to a large size.

The ecstatic rapture which steeped my soul in bliss o'er came me, and, seizing Matilda by the waterfall, I imprinted the pure kiss of betrothal behind her left ear.

She gazed at me in silent rapture, and, while the lovelight gleamed with dewy softness from those liquid orbs upraised to mine, she said:

"Skinner, have you taken a bath lately?" She continued: "You are an old fool. If you ain't got spunk enough to bring this bile to a head, I have. Come, set the day, my etherial bloat, my festive, bald-headed minikin."

Thus, with honied words of love, did we beguile the time.

We were married in church, my children as chief mourners occupying front seats. There were no cards, except a game of euchre to see who should sleep in the front side of the bed. We took a short bridal tour; she went to Hingham to see her Aunt Abigail, and I came to Boston to buy a new set of type for the Trombone. It was about the time that all was so quiet on the Potomac, but that day Boston was in a fever of excitement, because it was hinted in official circles that the commanding general would move as soon as his rent became due, though he hated to leave Mason and Dixon's line, it was so handy to hang the clothes on, on washing days.

My second venture in the sea of matrimony has not been a success. Metaphorically speaking, my second plate of matrimonial hash has soured on my hands. On returning to my domicil in Slunkville, my wife addressed me in the following chaste language:

"Skinner, I am now boss of this shebang, and I really hope, for your mother's sake, that I sha'n't be obliged to use the mop-handle over your head more than twice a day, and once Sundays."

Another eccentricity of hers is planting her feet in the small of my back after I have retired for the night, and whirling me playfully across the room. The first overturn of this kind occurred one very cold morning, when I suggested the propriety of her getting up and building the fire. If my memory serves me right, and I think she do, I built the fire myself that A. M., and I have made it a point to do so ever since. If there is anything I dote on, it is rising with the lark and building the fire.

(N. B.—This last is intended for covert irony.)

(N. B., No. 2.—The proprietor of one of our leading art galleries says, "A splendid executed chromo-tintype of Mr. Mose Skinner, is at present the theme of conversation among artists and literary men. It is indeed a miracle of art. The well-known modesty of Mr. S has alone prevented him from taking his proper place in the 'Nine Muses,' as we understand he had a very tempting offer to that effect. They are selling at $1 each, or $12 per dozen, and at this low price the artist is unable to meet the demand.")

Comment is unnecessary.

The Great Cave of Eastern Nevada.

Eighty-five miles to the southwest of White Pine, in one of the lowest foothills of the Shell Creek range, is located the great cave of Eastern Nevada. Its direct situation is a singular freak of nature, for the ridge in which it is located extends for a mile and a half out into the valley, and at no point will it exceed sixty feet in height. A story is a current that, at the time when the followers of Joe Smith were daily expecting an open rupture with the United States Government, this cave was known to the high chief and elders of the Mormon Church, and that they brought all their plate and treasure and secreted them in some of the many chambers of this cavern.

It was first discoverd by a white man (Mormons not included in this country's interpretation of the meaning of that phrase), in or about March, 1866. Being unprepared with the necessary lights and safeguard twine, they did not venture in far. Indians hold it in superstitious horror, and their account of "Heap Injuns" going far in and never returning, and one old Indian, who is styled by the white settlers the "Cave Indian," a great many moons ago going far in with a number of his tribe, and that traveled a long and finally came to a gushing stream of water, on the banks of which grew evergreens and beautiful flowers, and that a great many Indians lived near by who had dwarf ponies and beautiful squaws.

According to him, this Indian did not like to live in the bowels of mother earth, but would rather "chase the antelope over the plain," snare the rabbit and spear the spotted trout, so when all were lost in sleep he stole away, and after a long time, suffering much, he finally, more dead than alive, reached into daylight and rejoiced. This is firmly believed by the Indians, and even now it is only when the storm is more severe that one will drag his limbs just inside the protection of the hanging wall, and while there, will fairly shake with fear. The entrance would hardly be noticed by travelers, it being very low and continuing some twenty feet, then it gradually grows higher and broader.

Many of the chambers are of great size, the most interesting one being styled dancing hall. This apartment is at least sixty by eighty feet, and forty feet in height; the floor is of fine sand stone and very even; convenient to it are smaller apartments, styled the ladies' dressing room and a refreshment saloon; and near by the most singular spring, with nice tasting water, gushes up through crevices in the rock. Further in the darkness increases, and the ceilings of many of the chambers are literally covered with stalactites of various shapes and forms. Stalagmites also are thick on the floors. It is not known what distance this subterranean passage extends, but parties have been in four thousand feet without coming to the end of the main passage; a deep cut or jump there prevents one from going farther. It is proposed by persons living near the cave, at no distant day, to go in fully prepared, and cross any and everything, or find its close.—[Shermantown, Nevada, Telegraph.

DOG STORY.—The Peoria (Ill) *Transcript* tells the following tough one about a diminutive black and tan dog: He was in the eager pursuit of a rat, burrowed some distance into the ground, and as he went in filled up the hole with the dirt he removed. He was missed for eight days, when one day his owner heard a suppressed bark coming seemingly from under the ground, and upon digging brought the adventurous dog to the surface. He was rather the worse for nothing to eat, but beyond that he was as good as when he first disappeared.

AN excellent corn extractor—a crow.

A SENSIBLE GIRL.

Some writer, to us unknown, tells this story of her:

Twenty years ago, a young man who had paid attention to a bright, sweet girl for a long time without making anything that was even a second cousin to a proposal, was startled one evening by the question, "Robert do you want to marry me?" He tried to evade the question by asking why she put such a question to him. "Because, if you do not want to marry me you must stop coming to see me. No mocking-bird around the red breast's nest you know."

Robert took the hint, and, with a cool good night, walked home. What should he care for a girl so rude as that? Good company as hers elsewhere. He would join the club next day. He tried to sleep but could not. He didn't quite like the turn things had taken. The figure plagued him. If he was a mocking-bird, who was the red-breast that he was keeping away from such a fitting partner? "At any rate, one thing is certain, Edna is smart as she is pretty," he said to himself, "and she means business."

The next morning Robert went to the countingroom. It was a long day. Businsss had dragged. Everybody was pre-occupied, hurried, cross. He was glad to go home, only it wasn't home. He took a book, but found himself trying to read the coals in the grate and the figures on the wall instead of the page. He threw himself on the lounge, but it was dreadfully dull. He stood it for a while, and then put on his hat and walked down to the widow Craigie's.

He stepped up to the door as usual, but Edna was engaged. He asked to have her called. It seemed a month before she came. At last she appeared. He rose from his seat and met her in the middle of the room, and said, "Edna, I have come here to-night on business. I am tired of being your mocking-bird, and want to be your red-breast; will you be my wife?" "When do you say?" asked Edna, her face suffused with blushes. "Soon as I can make a nest," replied Robert.

"I believe both red-breasts join in building the nest," said Edna, "and I want to do my part." This was twenty years ago. To-day one of the handsomest mansions in one of our cities is the nest of the wedded pair, whose life has been sweet as a bird's song, and whose hearts, like their affections, are as young as ever. There is a great deal more in putting a little straight forward business at the beginning of life than is usually supposed.

A LITTLE MAN.

Perhaps the most remarkable dwarf known in ancient or modern times was Thomas Joseph Bourlawski, born in Polish Russia in 1739. His parents were of the medium size and had a family of six children, five sons and one daughter.

Three of the former when full grown, exceeded the middle stature; but the other two and the daughter attained that of children about the age of four years. At the time of Joseph's birth, he measured only eight inches in length, but he was neither weak nor defective, and his mother, who suckled him frequently stated that none of her children gave her less trouble than he. His sister, Anastasia, seven years younger, is represented by him in his Memoirs as so short she could stand under his arms. She was a perfect model of symmetry, beauty, having a lively and cheerful temper, and a feeling and beneficent heart. At the age of fifteen, being then 25 inches high, he was then presented to Empress Maria Theresa, who on one occasion took him on her lap, caressed him, and asked him what he thought was most curious and interesting at Vienna. He answered that he had seen in that city many things worthy of admiration, but nothing seemed so extraordinary as that which he then beheld. "And what is that?" inquired her Majesty. "To see so little a man on the lap of so great a woman," replied Bourlawski. The Empress then wore a ring on which was her cipher in brilliant. His hand being in hers, and he looking attentively at this jewel, she asked him whether the cipher was pretty. "I beg your Majesty's pardon, replied Bourlawski, "it is not the ring I am looking at, but the hand which I beseech your permission to kiss;" at the same time raising it to his lips. The flattered Empress thereupon took a very fine diamond ring from the finger of Marie Antoinette, then a child, and put it on Bourlawski's. The notice of the Empress procured him the attention of the whole court, and the marked kindness of Count Kaunitz. By this time the little man was about 28 inches high, could bear fatigue and lift great weights in proportion to his size, possessed mental energy and accomplishments, and a judgment very sound; understood arithmetic spoke German and French, was ingenious in everything he undertook, lively in his repartees and just in his reasonings.

IN the depth of the sea the waters are still; the heaviest grief is that borne in silence; the purest love flows through the eye and touch; the purest joy is unspeakable; the most impressive prayer is silent; and the most solemn preacher at a funeral is the silent one whose lips are cold.

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : : SEPT. 16, 1869

Democratic State and County Ticket.

For Governor:
HON. ASA PACKER,
OF CARBON COUNTY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court:
HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Assembly:
Hon. JOHN PORTER, Washington Twp.

Register and Recorder:
GEO. W. OATMAN, Ebensburg Borough.

Treasurer:
WILLIAM LINTON, Johnstown Borough.

Commissioner:
JAMES E. NEASON, Clearfield Township.

Poor House Director:
JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown Borough.

Auditor:
ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Township.

MAKE READY.

Our young friend Geo. J. Akers of Johnstown, has kindly consented to undertake a collecting and canvassing tour of the county on behalf of the *Freeman*, and as soon as we can find time to make out the lists the work will commence—Johnstown to be the starting point. We received comparatively little money last week and very much less the present one, and as we have tried coaxing, threatening, and other means without success, we have concluded to see what virtue there is in presenting each man's bill to him personally. That failing, we shall do as other men do in such cases—collect by law where the parties are worth it. All bills for subscription will be made out to the close of the present volume, four months from now, and we sincerely hope that all persons indebted will pay promptly when called on by Mr. Akers. Moneys collected by him will be acknowledged through the paper or otherwise, as desired. If we receive what is due us the *Freeman* will receive what is due it—a new outfit at the close of the present volume. Will our friends aid us in this way? and will they assist Mr. Akers in securing *more* subscribers for the *Freeman*?

We direct the special attention of every democratic voter in the county to an address, which will be found in another column, on the subject of the Registry Law, from James H. Hopkins, Esq., who represents the Democratic State Committee for the western portion of the State. It is a full and correct synopsis of what the Registry Law requires in order to enable a qualified elector to vote, and no man who reads it carefully can fail to understand his duty.

We also publish below a complete list of the registry officers for the different election districts in the county. Whether the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee has thus far made any effort towards securing a full and perfect registry of the democratic voters of our county we are unable to say. If he has done anything towards bringing about that result we have not yet heard of it, and as the duty should be attended to AT ONCE, we advise every democrat to heed the counsel of Mr. Hopkins and attend to this important duty without delay. Let every democrat see for himself that his name is on the registry list of his election precinct. Don't wait on your neighbor or any one else, no matter whether you presume it to be his duty to see to the matter or not, but examine the lists in your respective districts, and if you find that you have not been registered delay not an hour until that all-important business has been attended to. Here are the names of the registry officers in the several districts of the county:

Allegheny, Henry Glass; Blacklick, Samuel Reed; Carroll, Henry Byrne; Carrolltown, A. J. Stoltz; Conemaugh Twp., E. B. Horner; Croyle, Daniel Strayer; Cambria Twp., Rees S. Lloyd; Chest, Anselm Weakland; Chest Springs, Anthony Will, jr.; Clearfield, John Durbin; Conemaugh Bor., Germanus Voegtly, John Kirby; Cambria Bor., Patrick Markey; East Conemaugh, John T. Cooney; Ebensburg, Josue D. Parrish, Wm. Davis; Franklin, C. P. L. Roberts; Gallitzin, Chas. O'Hagan; Johnstown, John H. Fisher, R. R. Edwards, John Flanagan, Jonathan Horner, Dan'l C. Morris, Geo. W. McGarey; Jackson, William Gillan; Loretto, George Elder; Millville, L. R. Jones; Munster, Jos. Noel; Prospect, Hugh McGonigle; Richland, John H. Horner; Summerhill, Christian Shaffer; Summitville, John Quail; Susquehanna, John Bearer; Washington, Jas. Noon; Wilmore, William Butler; Yoder, Geo. W. Osborne.

The Fuss of Kalbfus.

A radical stump orator delivered a speech in the Court House, on last Monday night, to a very small but select audience of Republicans and Democrats. *Mauch Chunk* is his residence and *Daniel Kallfus* is his name, with the prefix of *Honorable* thereunto added. He seems to be a veritable political *Daniel* come to judgment. We did not hear the *Honorable* Daniel Kalbfus spread himself, but we learn from undoubted authority, that he was then and there responsible for the following singular statement: That once upon a time a citizen of Mauch Chunk, whose name Kalbfus did not state, loaned Asa Packer the sum of *eleven thousand dollars*—that Packer never repaid the money—that the man who loaned it to him was attacked in consequence of Packer's conduct, with the *heart disease*—that he lingered for a long time, and lingering, finally did die of a broken and crushed heart. This was the substance of the astounding revelation made by the *Hon.* Daniel Kalbfus at the aforesaid radical meeting. Now, as Asa Packer has been regarded as a wealthy man by the people of Mauch Chunk for the last twenty five years, the question naturally suggests itself, why did not the executors or administrators of the man who loaned Asa Packer so snug a sum of money as eleven thousand dollars, and who died of a broken heart, bring a suit against him, obtain a judgment, and compel him to disgorge the amount. That could have very easily been done, and it is just what is uniformly done in all such cases. Whether Kalbfus (which, when translated into plain English, means *Calf's food*—a very appropriate name for the aforesaid Mauch Chunk orator) is more of a knave than a fool, or whether he unites in himself the shining qualities of both, we will not here discuss.

And this is one of the mendacious slanders invented at this late day against the spotless character of Asa Packer for honesty and integrity. Let the immortal *Kalbfus* have an open field during the canvass. *He* will not seriously endanger the election of Judge Packer, but will materially aid in bringing about that certain result.

The whole story is a bald and unmitigated lie, and is eminently worthy of the capacious brain of Daniel Kalbfus.

A Slander Refuted.

Although the fact has never been heretofore questioned that, in 1865, Asa Packer made a contribution of *five hundred thousand dollars* for the erection of Lehigh College, the radical papers, being unable to say anything against him, have resorted to the contemptible expedient of trying to rob him of that honor.

The Philadelphia *Post*, a leading radical sheet, published the following unfounded statement in reference to the matter, which drew from the Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Rail Road a reply which effectually exposes the injustice attempted to be done to the fair name and reputation of Judge Packer. We print the bane and the antidote together:

PACKER AND THE LEHIGH COLLEGE—WHO PAID THE $500,000?

Among the praises sung of Mr. Packer is an alleged contribution or endowment of Lehigh College of $500,000, which was made a number of years ago. The Democratic press, generally, is content with quoting the Presbyterian Banner's endorsement of that "liberal bequest," which, of course, speaks from appearances.—The truth is, there is a strong reason for believing that Mr. Packer NEVER CONTRIBUTED A SINGLE DOLLAR OUT OF HIS OWN POCKET for the endowment of that institution, the whole proceeding having been one through which a railroad company's bonds were negotiated in Europe by what might be called a sharp speculation. We give outlines of the proceeding, as whispered by the knowing ones, and those who know Mr. Packer and his speculations well, say that it is precisely in character with him During the time that a certain railroad company, in which Mr. Packer was and is still interested, was in that position when a few millions would either make or break it, and when it could not command a loan in this country, except at a ruinous sacrifice, the brilliant idea occurred to some one that by mixing up a little theology with its stock the thing could be effected. Mr. Packer was accordingly despatched to England as ambassador, carrying with him letters and papers holding him up as the munificent contributor of $500,000 to an Episcopal College. Of course Mr. Packer was looked upon as a great man, and between Church and State the loan was negotiated.—The Episcopal part was dropped, but it is still under the control of that Church.

The loan effected, Mr. Packer returned, and now comes the best part of this magnificent idea, namely: whether Mr. Packer, who had obtained the reputation of having given a princely endowment to a college, or the railroad company, which had derived the benefit of this ruse, should pay the half million? Our eyesight, through a small hole in the wall, shows us that the railroad paid it. Let the Presbyterian Banner examine into this matter, not among those immediately interested in upholding Mr. Packer, and we strongly suspect that it will stumble over some facts in this "beneficent" transaction which will show where the truth lies.

What gives this inner view of the case a strong show of probability is the fact cited by a paper published near Mr. Packer's home, that when Dr. Cattell, the energetic President of Lafayette College at Easton, sought assistance from the men of the valley to save that venerable institution from ruin, he appealed to Asa Packer, but got from him no assistance. He next applied to Mr. Ario Pardee, of Hazelton, whose generosity immediately responded by a handsome endowment.

JUDGE PACKER AND THE LEHIGH ROAD.

To the Editor of the Post.—Sir: In your paper of the 3d instant there is an item headed "Packer and the Lehigh College. Who paid the $500,000?"—in which it is intimated that the money to Lehigh University was really paid by a railroad company, and not by Judge Packer individually. Although not particularly mentioned, the reference is plainly to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and I think it due to the stockholders, of whom there are more than two thousand residing in this city and immediate vicinity, to state that the company has never DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY contributed one dollar towards the Lehigh University, nor has Judge Packer or any one else ever negotiated a loan in Europe on our account.—His visit there was, as far as we know, entirely one of pleasure and relaxation from business.

CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Vice-President Lehigh Valley Railway.
Philadelphia, September 6, 1869.

Buckalew and Chalfant.

A State Senator is to be elected in October in the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan. There have been two prominent candidates for the democratic nomination—Chas. R. Buckalew, of Columbia county, and Thomas Chalfant, of Montour county. The following despatch relates what occurred at the Senatorial Conference, on Monday, 6th inst.:

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., Sept. 6.—The contest for the democratic nomination for State Senator for the district composed of Northumberland, Montour, Sullivan and Columbia counties, has been very lively. On the 270th ballot, Thomas Chalfant, editor of the Danville Intelligencer, received the largest number of votes—the delegates from Northumberland and Montour and McMinch, of Columbia, voting for him. Immediately on the result being announced, Withington, of Northumberland, who had been voting for Chalfant on that and previous ballots, wished to reconsider his vote.—A stormy time ensued, and Chalfant and his delegates withdrew in disgust; after which the remaining delegates nominated Charles R. Buckalew.

In this district last November Seymour received a majority over Grant of 3,100 votes. Is that to be neutralized and thrown away by this senseless personal contest between Messrs. Buckalew and Chalfant, and a radical sent to the State Senate from that strong democratic district? If such should unfortunately be the result, those gentlemen will have a heavy responsibility resting upon them. One of them has been a United States Senator and the other a member of the State Legislature, and we tell them distinctly, that the unenviable position which they have seen proper to assume will not be sanctioned by the democracy of the State.—We know nothing about the merits of the controversy, and can only hope for their own credit that the difficulty may be amicably adjusted.

TRUST NO ONE, but go and see for yourself that your name is properly Registered.

COMMUNICATION.

THE "GINGER-POP" MASS MEETING.

Mr. Freeman—On Thursday night of last week the "Ginger Pop" party held their first campaign mass meeting in the Court House. The meeting was organized by calling the *stately Reade* to the chair and selecting two heavy men of the woods as Vice Presidents, with the usual number of Scribes, or Secretaries. The meeting being thus fixed for business, the President arose and said: Fellow-Citizens, we have met to-night to inaugurate the campaign, and I beseech you, few as we are here to-night, to sleep not on your oars until the enemy is vanquished. We must raise the war cry and send it to the neighboring counties. If we flag in our efforts now the State will be lost, and our noble and valiant hero, Gen. Geary, who never lost or won a battle, will be beaten. Let us not be disheartened by this demonstration, but let us persevere under the bloodless ginger pop banner of Geary and the Registry Law. The night is passing away, and I will not detain you any longer. Allow me to introduce to you Mr. Kalbfus, who says he is from Mauch Chunk. Great cheering by the *ginger pops*.

Mr. Kalbfus, in great pomp and majesty, arose, and after looking around for the crowd, said, "I did not leave home because I stole anything I could not carry away, nor because I done anything that I was afraid I would be taken up for; but I came here to-night to talk to the people of Cambria county on some of the dead issues of the past. Fellow-citizens, as I said before I came into the Court House, I could not be contradicted by any one for any statement I would make here. I will begin by saying Democracy is dead. The elections in Virginia, Kentucky, California and Tennessee are proofs of that fact, because you will observe some members of the Freedman's Bureau voted for the successful candidates, who are all friends of our gallant statesman, Gen. Grant. The Democrat who would not vote the Republican ticket this fall is an ingrate, because we, the great and immaculate Republican party, built the great railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and we cleared out rivers, and built harbors, and fitted out ships and cannon in one of the most splendid wars for the liberation of our African friends the world or any other nation ever saw or heard of. We also created Freedman's Bureaus to protect and feed the negro and give him dominion over the white man. This, of course, has created a debt, and cursed be he who would not pay his tax willingly to pay off every cent of it in gold to the bondholder. This should be sufficient to convince any democrat who is not an ingrate to vote for the gallant Geary, who was and is the friend of the *naturalization system* especially while he lived in this county." [Here he was interrupted by the "Chaplain" who cried out "Washington township knows better."]

After harmony was again restored, the speaker resumed: "Gentlemen, I presume that man is crazy. Now let me say something that is not as yet understood or known. You have all heard of Judge Packer." [Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!"] "His friends say he is worth twenty millions of dollars. We don't think so, but we believe he is worth seven millions. And he don't pay one cent of tax. He left his home and rented a house in Philadelphia, which he furnished for fifty dollars, but don't live in it. He won't pay the bond-holders in gold. If you elect him Governor he will be controlled by Jerry Black and Frank Hughes, and the poor woman who has her government bond in her little box will not be paid in gold, and she may die in want. Why, fellow-citizens, in our town he could not be elected Burgess, while I could be elected to any office in that municipality. But I have detained you too long. There will be some awful developments in the Pittsburgh papers, all sworn to by men as good as I am, that will show up Mr. Packer in his true colors. He must be beaten."

Here the chair declared the mass meeting adjourned, when the officers, with Hon. Double A. B., D. O. E., and two other members of the ginger pop party, together with the Mauch Chunk orator, quietly passed out into the silence and the darkness of the night, and the rest of the "ginger pops," as well as the greater number who were not "ginger pops," took up their line of march for their respective homes. OBSERVER.

THE AVONDALE HORROR.—Although the destruction of human life in the terrible mine disaster at Avondale, in Luzerne county, was not as great as at first apprehended, yet the calamity was the most heart-rending and appalling that has ever occurred in this country. One hundred and eight men and boys were suffocated to death over two hundred feet below the surface of the earth. The particulars are heart-rending in the extreme. A fire broke out in the mines early on Monday morning of last week, and beneath the fire were the miners, who had no other chance for escape but through the opening from which the flames were escaping, and they remained in the recess of the mine until Wednesday morning, forty-eight hours after the fire broke out, when they were discovered dead and piled one upon another. Extraordinary endeavors were made to extinguish the flames by those around the opening of the mine, and after the fire was put out, the passage had to be cleared of the rubbish which had fallen in, and even then it was some time before a descent could be made on account of the fire-damp. The bodies of the men were taken out and decently interred. A man named Steele, one of the victims, was descending the shaft with a quantity of hay, and the presumption is that the hay caught from his miner's lamp and set fire to the coal breaker. Hundreds of widows and orphans have been made by the catastrophe, all of whom are in destitute circumstances—their condition appealing to the charity of their fellow beings. Money in their behalf can be sent to Thos. P. Hunt, Wilkesbarre, or George H. Stuart, Philadelphia.

THE AVONDALE DISASTER—AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—A Scranton correspondent says of the whole number (108 men and boys) in the mine at the time of the explosion, more than one-half the men were married and had families dependent upon them for support. As fast as their bodies are identified, they are delivered into the charge of their friends to be prepared for burial.

Coffins have been sent from Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and other places, to meet the demand which Avondale makes upon her sister towns and cities in the valley. Such utter wretchedness was never witnessed anywhere as that which is manifested by wives and daughters and sisters as they recognize in the lifeless forms before them the loved ones who would never smile upon them again this side of eternity.

The fifty-third and fifty-fourth bodies unearthed were a father and his son, their names John Burch, Sr., and John Burch, Jr. So tightly were they locked in each other's arms, it was found to be a difficult task to separate them, and it did seem to be at last cruel to disunite their arms, when they had embraced each other in death, and laying down upon the bottom of the poisoned pit, kissed each other for the last time and perished.

Political and News Items.

—Old Mr. Jesse Grant writes concerning Judge W. Dent; "he Dont a Mount to much, he wants to be sumthin and he kan't. He never did hav muh sens, He never wil."

—Geary was quite poor when he became Governor. He has recently offered to invest $30,000 in a farm. His salary is but $5,000 a year. Where did he get the money?

—Within a very short time five young women in Louisville, Ill., have been seriously poisoned by the use of imported face powder adulterated with lead. In each case the cosmetics caused paralysis.

—The *Press* says, "Democracy and repudiation are synonymous." What party nominated Heny W. Williams for Judge? What party repudiated a portion of the debt of this State, by altering the interest from coin to greenbacks?

—It having been ascertained that William Tell is a myth, somebody has now found a manuscript which will lead people to doubt the truth of that story of Newton and the apple. Let us be thankful that we can still cling to Washington and his hatchet.

—In Ohio the Radicals have already arranged a general system for colonizing voters—taking them from strong Radical counties and placing them in doubtful ones, as a means of carrying the State Legislature. This is what they call a "free ballot."

—An Indian named Joseph Shaw-we-nosse-qua lately carried half a bushel of potatoes twenty miles to pay his subscription to a paper in Luddington, Minnesota. He can neither read nor write, but gets some of his better informed neighbors to read the paper for him.

—Gen. Canby has issued his proclamation announcing the result of the Virginia election. The election of six Walker and three Wells' Congressmen is announced. The State Legislature will meet October 5th. On the 21st inst. Walker is to be installed *provisional* Governor—only provisional, mind you.

—The main shaft of the Warrensburg Coal Mine, at Carbon Hill, Mo., caught fire last Monday. Fifteen men were in the mine, seven of whom got out by clinging to an ascending car, they being badly burned in the passage. The rest were brought up from the mine after the fire was extinguished.—All were injured and the foreman is expected to die.

—The death of the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden is ascribed to the effects of the poisoning by which the enemies of Mr. Buchanan attempted his life, when he went to Washington to assume the Presidency. Mr. Fessenden was then at Brown's Hotel, and never entirely recovered from the illness with which he and many others were affected.

—At Pittston, on Thursday morning, while the special train for the scene of the Avondale disaster was leaving the depot, crowded to overflowing with human freight, a man named John Tocher, in attempting to jump on between the platform cars, missed his hold and fell upon the track, the cars cutting him in twain and killing him instantly.

—Though you may have lost both arms and both legs by a railroad accident, and thus be deprived of all power to earn a living for yourself or to sustain those dependent on your labor for support, the "calamity bill," approved and signed by Governor Geary, gives you but three thousand dollars damages from the railroad company for your irreparable loss.

—Things look as squally for Radicalism in Texas and Missisippi as they have proved disastrous in Virginia and Tennessee.—Grant's promised support to the extremists has had the effect of uniting all the moderate men of the two States named in behalf of the Conservative movement, and will undoubtedly lead to the triumphant election of the Conservative candidates. So we go.

—A meeting of mill owners and others interested in lumber was held at Williamsport, Pa., last week. Nearly every firm in the trade was represented, and entire unanimity prevailed. It was resolved that but one-half of the usual stock of logs be cut and manufactured on the West Branch for 1870. A committee was appointed to arrange to have the resolution carried into effect.

—Grant did not tarry long by the grave of his friend Rawlins. The clods had hardly ceased to rattle upon the coffin until he was off again. He is expected in Harrisburg shortly, and rumor says he is to be the guest of Simon Cameron again. The probabilities are that he may be *influenced* to make Don. Cameron Secretary of War. Simon is always ready to pay big prices for political favors.

—As a train on the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad, on Saturday evening, reached a crossing about a mile east of Urbana, Ohio, it struck a one-horse carriage, in which were a man, wife and three children, in the middle, throwing the horse off on one side and the carriage with its inmates on the other; yet nobody, not even the horse, was injured. One of the children, the baby, was deposited so near the track that the passing car wheels almost touched it, but it lay quiet and was unhurt.

—It is asserted by the Radical journals that Governor Geary's name was used in connection with the Gettysburg "dance of death" without his knowledge or consent. To this the Gettysburg *Compiler* answers: "We know that the ball card was arranged at the Springs' Hotel on Tuesday evening, whilst Geary was staying there. Is it likely under the circumstances, that he would have been assigned the prominent position of 'Master of Ceremonies' without his knowledge or consent?"

—An old lady named Sparhawk, at Walpole, N. H., last Saturday, was sitting in a room with some other women and her grandson, a boy of eleven years, when the report of a pistol was suddenly heard and she fell dead upon the floor, with a ball in her brain. Although the report was distinctly heard by several persons, and the smoke was seen, no one was able to tell where the ball came from, or who fired it, but on Monday the boy confessed that he did the deed. He had had a quarrel with his grandmother, and said he did it "to get the old critter out of the way."

—A drowning casualty that was surrounded with peculiar and affecting circumstances occurred in Newark on the afternoon of the 10th inst. Albert G. Drecker, an employee of the Newark and New York railroad at the Passaic river drawbridge, was closing the draw yesterday, when his son, a boy 10 years of age, fell from the bridge into the river below. A passenger train was coming swiftly down, and barely sufficient time remained to close the bridge, but the father remained at his post while the lad was sturggling in the water, closed and locked the bridge, and then plunged in to rescue his son. But the boy could not be found, until, after an hour's search, the lifeless body was dragged up from the bottom of the river.

THE latest returns from the election in Maine on Monday indicate a majority for Chamberlain, (Rad.) of 6,000. Last year the Republican majority for Grant was 27,000. This is a "straw" indicating the revulsion which is taking place in public sentiment. When the *Maine* chance is gone there is small hope for radicalism.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN ORDER TO VOTE.—READ, EXPLAIN AND CIRCULATE—SEE THAT YOUR NAME IS ON THE LIST.

To the Democratic Voters of Western Pennsylvania:

Your attention is directed to the following explanation of the Registry Law. Read it carefully, in order to ascertain what is your duty in the premises, and then see that your name is placed upon the assessor's list.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS

will see that the republican legislature has imposed *additional duties* upon them. Let them comply fully with the requirements of the law, in order that they may vote for the party which has always stood by them.

EXAMINE THE ASSESSOR'S LIST,

one of which is posted on the house where the election is to be held, and the other is in the assessor's hands. You have a right to examine them, free of charge.

These lists should contain your name, and the names of all other qualified voters in the district; they should state, if you are a house-keeper, the number of your house, the street it fronts on; your occupation; if you board, where and with whom you board; if you work for another, your employer's name; and opposite your name should be written the word "voter."

If you have been naturalized, there will also appear the letter "N." If you have merely declared your intention to become a citizen, the letters "D. I."

If your are between twenty-one and twenty-two years old, the word "age." If you have removed into the district since the last election, the letter "R." will appear opposite your name.

Make it your personal duty to see that your name is upon the list.

Do not trust this matter to any one else.

HOW TO GET REGISTERED.

If you find your name is not on the list, *go yourself* to the assessor, and make your claim to be put on. He is bound to add your name. He cannot question your right. You need not discuss the matter with him, your "claim" is enough. Give him also your precise residence, occupation, &c. He will mark "C. V." opposite your name.

ATTEND TO THIS AT ONCE.

If you delay within ten days of the election, you may lose your vote.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

You must show your "papers" to the assessor, in order to get your names registered.

If you intend to take out your "last papers" before the election, your must show your "first papers" to the assessor.

See that your names are on the list.

Those of you who do not need to have "first papers," and intend to be naturalized before the election, should get naturalized first, *immediately*, and go to the assessor with your "papers."

All naturalized citizens must take their "papers" with them to the polls, unless they have been voting for ten years in the same district.

You must take your "papers" with you when you go to vote, even if your name is on the list.

TAXES.

The law in relation to the payment of taxes is unchanged. If you have paid neither a State nor county tax, assessed *within two years*, do it *without delay*.

Take your last tax receipt with you to the polls.

Do not delay registering or paying your taxes; attend to the matter *now*, for fear something may prevent hereafter.

JAMES H. HOPKINS,
Representing the State Com. for West Pa.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—It having been decided that Canby is not to bayonet conservative members out of the Virginia Legislature and there defeated opponents in, in sufficient proportions to insure his election as one of the United States Senators from the Old Dominion, it becomes of interest to inquire into the composition of the new General Assembly. The Senate consists of 43 members—30 Conservatives and 13 Radicals—five of these worthy beings negroes and eight white. In the House are 138 members—95 Conservative, 42 Radical, and one seat contested. Of the Conservatives, 92 are white, and 3 great enfranchised, who train with the disloil; of the Radicals, two dozen are white and a dozen and a half negroes. The Conservative majority is 17 in the Senate and 53 in the House, or 70 on joint ballot—quite enough to blight Commandant Canby's aspirations after a seat in the Senate. Most of the more prominent constituencies return Conservative members—as Appottomax, Fauquire, Loudon, Pittsylvania, Richmond City, Rockbridge, (the county of Gen. Lee's residence), Roanoke (where Randolph lived), Rappahannock, Shenandoah, Spotsylvania (where Stonewall Jackson fell), and Westmoreland (the birth-place of Washington). Unbroken Conservative delegations appear from these places; but from Norfolk, Petersburg, and Alexandria there comes up a terrific hodge-podge of corn field negroes and carpet-bag men, all loil. Among the duskier saints appears the inevitable old Virginny Cæsar—Cæsar Perkins, no less, worshipful member for Buckingham. Cæsar's loilty is of deepest dye. And so much for Buckingham.—*World*.

TEACHERS WANTED.—FOUR MALE TEACHERS are wanted to take charge of schools in Munster district. Schools to open on first Monday in October and remain open four months. Salary, $30 per month.

WM. GLASS, Pres't.
A. D. CRISTE, Sec'y. [Sept. 9.-2t.

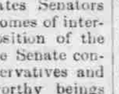
TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER at the ensuing election, and, if elected, pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office honestly and impartially.

THOMAS WILTS.
Clearfield Twp., Sept. 2, 1869.-te.*

ESTATE OF MICHAEL LEAVY, DEC'D.—Whereas Letters Testamentary on the last will and testament of MICHAEL LEAVY, Esq., late of the Borough of Loretto, Cambria county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to make payment without delay.

MARGARET LEAVY, Executrix.
AUG. WALTERS, Executor.
Loretto, Sept. 2, 1869.-6t.*

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises in Munster township, Cambria county, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on TUESDAY,



OCT. 5TH, 1869, his FARM in said township, contain 98 ACRES, more or less, on which an excellent two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and a substantial LOG BARN are erected. An abundance of choice fruit and pure water on the premises. Also, at same time and place, will be sold 2 MARES and a COLT, 12 head of Cattle, Hay by the ton and a lot of Farming Implements.

A credit of twelve months, with acceptable security, will be given on all sums over ten dollars. DAN. BRADLEY.
Munster. Twp., Sept. 9, 1869.-3t.*

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to Election of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, JOHN A. BLAIR, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the County of Cambria, on the SECOND TUESDAY, being the TWELFTH DAY, OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1869, at which the following State and County officers will be elected, to wit:

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Supreme Judge of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Member of the State Assembly.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Register and Recorder of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Treasurer of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Commissioner of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.
ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor of Cambria county.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at the office recently occupied by M. Leavy, Esq., dec'd, in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Aloysius Swope, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house now occupied by Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Thomas Radcliffe, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the public house of Dan'l Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows:—East Ward, at the Court House in said Ward; West Ward, at Jas. Myers' Hall in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows:—First Ward, at the Public School Room No. 5 in said Ward, Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward. Third Ward, at Foster House in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Jacob Kring in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4 in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1 in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the public house of Wm. A. Hicks in said township.

The General Election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed. That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether, a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or the United States, or any city or incorporate district; also, that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, the 4th Section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special elections in the Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereinafter provided.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, but a white freeman, of the age of twenty one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen af the United States, who had previously been a citizen of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, and who have resided in the election district ten days, as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have recived the next highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

"In case any Clerk, appointed under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the Inspector who appointed said Clerk, or the person filling the place of such Inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and the Judge, when called on, in the relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require."

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless first he produce a receipt for the payment of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his own oath or affirmation or that of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath thereof; or, second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application and make such proof of his residence in the district as is required by this Act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given by him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this Act, when upon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "Tax," if he shall be permitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "Age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the Clerks, who shall make their notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of a person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications; and if he claims to have resided in the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, as required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent, any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window, where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $500 and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months; but if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorised and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all jud

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, : : : SEPT. 16, 1869.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

YOUNG MAN, go to school; you will never regret it. Go to the best school. Write for a circular of the State Normal School. Address J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Pa.

Mr. James Convery, of the foundry firm in this place, was thrown from a horse one day last week and considerably bruised.

The Fair of the Conemaugh Valley Agricultural Society will be held in Blairsville on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of October.

Miss Maggie Hadz, an amiable and much esteemed young lady, died in Cambria township on Sunday night last, after a very brief illness.

The dwelling house of Mr. Wm. Jamison, near Taylorsville, Indiana county, and a portion of his furniture, was destroyed by fire on Saturday week.

The infant child of Mrs. Philip Phalon died in this place, one day last week, while the trial of Holtzner for the murder of her husband was in progress.

Mr Robert L. Johnston, of Burrell township, Indiana county, had one of his feet badly crushed by being caught in a threshing machine, a few days since.

In Derry township, Westmoreland county, on Sunday week, Mr. Fred. Hughes was seriously injured by being thrown down and trampled upon by a fractious horse.

Four out of the five men arrested in Huntingdon county for the murder of Patrick Mackey, a coal miner, have been held in $2,000 each for their appearance at court.

Some sharpers in Clearfield county have been caught planting zinc ore, which they procured in Sinking Valley, Blair county, with a view to selling lands at big prices.

Our readers will remember that the Carrolltown picnic comes off on Wednesday next, 22d inst. All who can spare the time and the requisite "spawns" should not fail to attend.

A slight "skirmmage" occurred in our town on Tuesday. One of the parties got his face pretty well scratched, and the other got himself fined $2.50 and costs before the burgess for doing it.

An employee at the Cambria Iron Company's blast furnace at Johnstown, named Wm. Broderick, had one of his feet badly crushed, a few days since, by a heavy piece of cinder falling upon it.

Local correspondence, real estate transfers, business notices, advertisements, and other matters have been crowded out to make room for the murder trial and election proclamation published in our paper this week.

Timothy Connor cowhided Elias Huntzinger on one of the streets of New Derry, Westmoreland county, not loug since, and the latter retaliated by shooting his assailant in the leg. An old grudge led to the difficulty.

Mr. L. Cohen, one of the enterprising firm of Cohen & Bro., clothiers, Johnstown, called in to see us one day last week. Mr. C. is a sociable and energetic gentleman, and we are glad to know that he is doing an extensive mercantile business.

The Democracy of Blair county re-assembled in convention on Monday and nominated Robt C. Galbraith, of Tyrone twp., for Assembly; John R. M'Farlane, of Hollidaysburg, for Commissioner; Emanuel Clapper, of Allegheny tp., for P. H. Director; James M'Devitt, of Altoona, for Auditor, and John Cox, of Hollidaysburg, for Coroner.

An old widow lady named Turner, some eighty odd years of age, was found dead in her bed, at her residence in this place, on Tuesday morning of this week, by Mrs. Ed. Dougherty, who occupies a portion of the premises. The old lady lived by herself, all her children being dead. H. Kinkead, Esq., impanneled a jury, and the conclusion arrived at was that deceased came to her death from natural causes, superinduced by old age.

OUR RETRACTION.—A citizen of East Conemaugh, whom we have known and esteemed for many years as a worthy, kind-hearted and inoffensive gentleman, and one whom we believed could take a joke as well as the next man, has written us a very indignant and threatening letter, in which he takes occasion to say that he is the person spoken of (in a communication published by us last week) as having been "taken in" on a roasting-ear speculation—that the story is false from beginning to end—that we must retract or take the consequences; and demands the name of the author of said communication. We presumed that the story was nothing but an innocent joke which would neither injure nor offend any one, and to promote a little fun and accommodate our correspondent we gave it publicity. It was very far from our purpose to wound the feelings of any one, and are sorry that an apparently harmless joke has had that effect. We give the offended gentleman the benefit of his denial in the same public way that we gave publicity to the objectionable story, and if that does not suffice we presume that we will have to submit to, though we do not fear, the threatened consequences. As to revealing the name of the author, that is simply out of the question, unless permission is granted to do so. Our correspondent can and doubtless will make known his name if he considers it necessary to relieve us from the "little unpleasantness" which has resulted from the publication of his communication.

PRESIDENT GRANT AT JOHNSTOWN.—The only item in our Johnstown correspondence that we can find room for is the following: Gen. Grant passed this Station at 9.40 this morning, (Sept. 14th,) and was waited on at the station by about three thousand people. Senator Scott was with the President, and Hon. D. J. Morrell and a number of others were on the car. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that on the same day of the same month, three years ago, President Johnson passed this point, and at that time the terrible calamity which will ever be remembered in this community, the falling of the platform, occurred. Gen. Grant was with the President at that time, but has not been *with him* much since. Senator Scott on this occasion made a brief speech, and President Grant remarked that he hoped a similar tragedy would not occur at this time. The car moved off in a few minutes. The enthusiasm was far from being boisterous.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—In addition to the murder trial which we publish in full and the postponement of the Summerhill township homicide case and other criminal business until next term, the Court disposed of the following cases after the close of our last report:

Com'th vs. David Defenbangher—indicted for forcibly entering in the night time the store of Mrs. Jane Mullen, at Lilly's Station, and abstracting therefrom a quantity of dress goods, etc. Found guilty.

Com'th vs. Thomas T. Williams—indicted for rape. The usual amount of detestable testimony was brought out on this trial, but it failed to convict the defendant of a crime which is always among the most difficult to establish.

The Susquehanna Township Tragedy.

Trial of Lewis Holsner for the Murder of Philip Phalon.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria County--Sept. Term, 1869.

REPORTED BY C. W. EASLY.

Our readers will remember that a shocking tragedy was enacted at the saw mill of Messrs. Fry, Deurr & Co., in Susquehanna township, this county, on the morning of the 21st of July last. As the evidence adduced upon the trial of the perpetrator of the crime furnishes a complete history of this unfortunate affair, it is unnecessary for us to recapitulate the facts in advance of the testimony.

The trial excited a great deal of interest, and occupied the attention of the Court during the greater part of three days. The case was carefully prepared and ably conducted by the counsel for and against the prisoner, and reflected the greatest credit upon the respective gentlemen employed in the management of the trial. The prisoner was indicted for the crime of wilful murder, and the Grand Jury, after hearing the testimony of a number of the witnesses, returned a true bill on Thursday morning last.

THE COUNSEL.

The Commonwealth was represented by F. P. Tierney, Esq., District Attorney, A. Kopelin, Wm. H. Sechler and Jas. C. Easly, Esqs., while Messrs. Johnston & Scanlan and Shoemaker & Oatman were retained as counsel for the accused.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRISONER.

At 10½ o'clock on Thursday morning the prisoner was brought into Court, and the indictment, charging him with the felony of murder, read to him by the Clerk. He plead "Not guilty," and, according to the customary form, demanded a trial "by God and his country." The empanneling of a jury was immediately commenced, and after thirteen peremptory challenges by the prisoner, four by counsel and eight for cause, the requisite number were chosen. Following are the names of

THE JURY.

Joseph F. Cooper,	John Kiper,
David Fulton,	Henry Anstott,
William Koons,	George Kring,
George Bowman,	Andrew Carroll,
David Trexler,	William Dishart,
John S. Luther,	Daniel Skelly.

Upon the comp'letion of the panel, which occupied two hours, Court adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court convened at 2 o'clock. J. C. Easly, Esq., opened for the Commonwealth. He gave a brief but succinct history of the important case which was about to be tried before the Court and jury, and summed up the evidence by which it was designed to fix the guilt of wilful, premeditated murder upon the prisoner at the bar. At the close of his remarks the first witness for the prosecution was called, and as the statements made by this gentleman were in the main substantiated by all the other witnesses, we have reported it pretty fully, thus avoiding unnecessary repetition in giving the full evidence of other witnesses called to corroborate him.

Jacob Johnson, sworn.—Live in Susquehanna township; my property surrounds the saw mill of Fry, Deurr & Co; on the night of July 20, 1859, was at the mill; the owners had a pile of waste for the purpose of burning it; about 4 o'clock that evening it was fired; made a large fire, which abated as darkness came on; the firm promised to treat when it was pretty well burned, and a jug of whisky was brought about dark; the men were watching for fear of sparks setting mill on fire; some were talking, some playing cards; all drank; after dark prisoner and I were sitting talking; there was loud talking and swearing near us; we sat still and soon noise ceased; they said it was only between John and Philip Phalon; all came back and took a drink; after midnight quarrel commenced between Mr. Beckel and Wm. Holsner; scuffled around for a while, but were separated; didn't hurt each other; the trouble between them was something about their women; some of party were drunk; Mr. Deurr and Wm. Holsner got into holds, and William was thrown; Mr. D. told him he didn't want to hurt him, but that he must behave himself; I did not interfere; thought it would not amount to much; considerable fuss was going on behind me, but they appeared to get things fixed; Lewis left with his brothers Ben and Wm., but came back shortly; Lewis and Philip Phalon then got to talking about something that had previously happened at mill; Phalon called prisoner a liar and prisoner retorted by calling deceased a d—d liar, and rushed at him; got him down; I tried to prevent the quarrel, but when they got together some said to let them fight; thought a fist fight would settle it, and so left them alone; deceased struck or pushed prisoner, and latter appeared to go down; it was dark and I could not see positively; Phalon seemed to fall on Holsner; they were in a struggle apparently; H. appeared to get on top; P. then called "enough!" I was holding John Phalon at this time, but soon let him go; reached for prisoner and tried to pull him up; deceased appeared to have a hold of prisoner; John by this time got boisterous; I held him for half a minute and prisoner and his brother Ben went away in meantime; John asked me to let him go, as he wanted to see what was the matter with his brother; let him go; he went to where Phil was lying and directly exclaimed, "Here is a stabbed man!"—we got a light and found it was so; he appeared to be living and was drawing a long breath, but did not speak except to articulate "enough!" Lewis Holsner did it; heard two heavy strokes given on head of deceased by prisoner, just before he was lifted off; heavier than fist strokes; knife found there afterwards; saw Mr. Duerr with it in his hands; had saw dust and dirt on it; the conflict did not last more than half a minute until deceased called "enough"; before he knew that his brother was killed, John said to Lewis, "You have whipped one Phalon—perhaps you would like to try another?" and was answered, "No, one Phalon is enough!" At this time I was holding John.

Cross-Examined—F., D & Co. are owners of the mill; Wm. Holsner is a partner; Ben and Lewis were employes; do not knew that Lewis was empowered to oversee hands; John and Philip Phalon were both employed at the mill; Philip's disposition was quarrelsome all evening; prisoner went down when deceased gave him second push, and I think Phalon got on top, but was only thus for a short time; I was holding John for fear he would get on prisoner; Lewis lives nearer to mill than the Phalons; helped to arrest prisoner, who made no resistance; found him dressing himself; Lewis did not say in my presence that he did not wish to fight; they were angry about something which occurred in mill a week previous, and about this they differed.

In Chief.—Thought from their talk there was an old grudge; prisoner had on rough clothes that night, but when arrested had on different ones. (Clothes shown and recognized by witness, but he was not willing to swear to them positively.)

Re Cross Examined—The old grudge appeared to be mostly with Phalon; prisoner did not talk to me about it; their quarrel resulted from Phalon refusing to carry out some slabs, which Holsner had ordered him to do; Phalon asked him at that time if he was "running that machine," and when told that that was the case, made a vulgar answer to the effect that he did not care if he was; when quarrel commenced on morning of 21st prisoner told Phalon that he had refused to obey his order, and deceased called him a liar, and prisoner liared him, and then they went at it; do not mind that Lewis told him he would have him discharged right off.

John A. Hines sworn.— ° ° ° Beckel and Wm. Holsner were quarreling, and the prisoner and Lewis then came in contact; latter drew off his coat; stooped to pick up his hat, when he received a kick; asked who did it; deceased replied, "I did;" prisoner said, "I'll get up to you;" Lewis was holding his brother, who had said he would "fix him off." (Witness detailed fight between Duerr and Wm. Holsner, partners in mill.) When separated Lewis exclaimed, "That's all I want to know about partnership!"—He took his brother William off with him; stayed away nearly an hour and returned alone. Prisoner was accused by Beckel and deceased about some words he should have said on mill; he denied that this was so, and said, "I will die on this spot before I will acknowledge the story the way Phil has it;" Phalon then said, "You deny the truth: I would rather take a whipping than lay under that;" both then went at it. ° ° ° ° Saw knife picked up by Mr. Duerr; it was driven in a sloping position in the saw dust. (Knife was produced and recognized by witness. It is a heavy brass-handled pocket-knife, two bladed, the larger blade being about three inches long by one-half inch in width.)

This witness was subjected to a rigid cross-examination, but nothing further elicited.

Clinton Jones sworn.—The testimony of this witness did not differ materially from the foregoing. He stated that the prisoner had accused deceased of kicking him when John Phalon and him were in holds, and that this was about half an hour previous to the fatal termination of the quarrel.

Jos. Hines sworn.—The evidence of this witness was only a repetition of facts which had already been given in testimony.

John Phalon sworn.—My brother (the deceased) and I were engaged in a quarrel during the evening; struck him once. (Detailed quarrel between prisoner and deceased.)—With the assistance of a couple of others arrested prisoner and confronted him with the body of deceased; prisoner remarked, "Well, what of it?" (Clothes worn by his brother on that night shown and recognized.)

John J. Beckel sworn.—(Described fight between himself and Benj Holsner with great minuteness.) Saw deceased swing over and fall, with prisoner on top, and Phalon "hollered" "enough!" Ben said, "He hollered enough—let him up." Prisoner then struck deceased on the head, and George Duerr remarked, "That cracks like steel!" This occurred about three yards from me; in raising Phil. up he fell on his face towards me.—(Com'th offered to prove that witness was asked by parties connected with the defense to make certain statements about a previous difficulty between deceased and prisoner, of which deceased had informed him. Objected to, and objection sustained by Court.) There were ten or twelve men there that night; if the whisky had not been brought there would have been nothing of it.

Court adjourned until Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

George Duerr sworn. ° ° ° ° Saw deceased give prisoner a kick and tell him if he couldn't settle himself he could have more. The quarrel was then settled. Wm. Holsner and Beckel then got to quarreling; prisoner pulled them apart; Wm. H. and I then had a quarrel; prisoner took his brother away to the house and came back alone in ten or fifteen minutes. He sat on a log along side Beckel and they got talking of an old quarrel that had happened at the mill. Lewis denied making the expression attributed to him. Beckel was at this time drunk and wanted to fight with him, but prisoner was not willing. Deceased then took up old difficulty. ° ° ° ° Assisted an officer, a few days afterwards to find knife; at John Phalon's request was preparing to draw off dam, as he thought it might have been thrown in; Hines was raking sawdust at scene of killing, and I accidenta ly struck the toe of my boot against it; it was buried in the saw dust, with blade down. Gave it to Esq. Baum. (Knife shown and recognized.)

Cross Examined.—Prisoner had been about two months at mill previous to this happening, and had charge of the men belonging to the big saw: Hines and Philip were working at shingle mill; deceased told me of difficulty he had with prisoner; their work belongs to big saw; heard prisoner tell John Phalon, after the first struggle, that he did not want to fight; saw the knife with prisoner the afternoon previous to the tragedy; did not say the strokes sounded like steel; I said they sounded different from first strokes.

In Chief.—I sent John Phalon for the first whisky—a gallon; told him to take it to the house and empty some of it; he took out one quart. Second liquor was brought about 12, M.—half gallon. Ben told me that deceased and John Hines paid for it.

Catharine Keith Sworn.—On night of July 20th was living in the capacity of domestic at Wm. Holsner's house, I was in house and awake when prisoner brought William home; prisoner said to him, "you go to bed and I'll go home and go to bed; if they don't watch I'll knife some of them." William then went to his room and prisoner left.

Cross Examined.—Had been living there a long time and only left a couple of weeks ago; do not speak German, but understand it; the conversation was in English; prisoner was there five or ten minutes; I repeated conversation to Mrs. Holsner next day, but to no one else until I was subpoenaed; did not tell any one I did not know what I was subpoenaed for; do not remember of telling Daniel Snyder that I was glad I did not know anything about it. An attachment was sent for me by this Court.

Lawrence Smith Sworn.—I was chosen as one of the guards to watch prisoner after his arrest until Jacob Johnson would change his clothes; prisoner asked John Hines, another guard, privilege to walk up along tram road; we went up with him and all sat down on track; a man unknown to me came up and said to prisoner, "Lewis, this will make trouble whether you done it or not." He answered in German, "Nothing ventured, nothing found out."

John B. Baum testified that the knife was brought to him by Mr. Duerr on the 27th of July; it was never closed by him, and it is his impression that there were blood-marks upon it in places.

Luke A. Platt was next sworn, but nothing additional to what was sworn to by previous witnesses was elicited.

Dr. E. Brallier, affirmed—Reside at Cherry Tree; messenger came for me early on morning of July 21st to go and see a man who was stabbed, it was thought fatally, but something might be done; went immediately, and got to place about daylight, at Fry's mill, and saw lying on a bank of saw dust, a few rods from the mill, the body of Philip Phalon; his shirt was open, and his body besmeared with blood; he was lifeless; told them to call a jury and hold an inquest; they did so, and I examined him externally; at this time, John Phalon objected to having him cut open, for the reason that his brother was already sufficiently butchered; went away, but at solicitation of Esq. Baum returned in afternoon and made a careful examination; found seven stabs—three upon the breast, one upon the head, two on right arm, and one on left hip; opened his chest, and found that the weapon had penetrated right ventricle of heart; this was a mortal wound, but none of the others would have produced death; the wounds were made with a sharp-edged instrument; a knife would produce them; his physical condition otherwise seemed to be good. Drs. Oatman and Maucher were present at a subsequent examination, but I was alone in this. Am a regular practising physician.

Cross examined—Only the one wound would produce instant death; this one passed between the fifth and sixth ribs and upward into the heart; cuts in clothes corresponded with stabs in body.

Drs. Maucher and Oatman, practising physicians at Carrolltown, were respectively called, and testified that they had assisted at post mortem examination on night of 21st. Their evidence corroborated that of preceding witness.

At conclusion of their testimony, Commonwealth rested.

THE DEFENSE.

At 11 o'clock, R. L. Johnston, Esq., opened for the defense by proposing to prove that witness' character until this sad occurrence was unimpeachable; that on the night in question, he was not at himself, being of a peculiarly sensitive disposition, which was decidedly aggravated by the liquor drank; that three of these employees, deceased among the number, had conceived a grudge against accused because he had been placed in a position of trust over them; that threats were made, even to taking his life, and that he had good reason to believe that he was in danger of death or great bodily harm; that all that evening, he desisted and refused to fight; that deceased was bent on picking a quarrel out of him on that occasion; that another knife was found in the immediate vicinity of the quarrel, and it would be proven that it belonged to prisoner, &c.

As the hour for the noon adjournment had nearly arrived, a few witnesses were called to prove the good character of prisoner previous to his removal to this county.

James C. Ridgly, John S. Miller, and Josiah Fogle were respectively called and sworn. Prisoner had worked on saw-mill for Mr. Ridgly, 12 miles from Baltimore, Md., for the space of three years and four months. He had known him for five years and during all that time he bore an unblemished character; quit his employ on account of failing health in March last. The other gentlemen named likewise testified to the excellent character borne by accused during his residence in Baltimore county, Maryland.

Court adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A. G. Fry called for defence and sworn—Employed accused in May last in the capacity of foreman of my mill, in charge of the hands, with power to discharge men. (Prosecutor objects to testimony as irrelevant; Court overrules; exceptions taken and filed.) After I placed him in charge, I was told that the men were not obeying my partner's orders or his. I told him if he would not discharge men who would disobey orders, I would discharge him; on a subsequent visit to the mill, he told me that deceased refused to obey his orders, (in regard to carrying out slabs, &c.) I went out to where Philip was working and asked him why he did not obey orders; he told me he did not refuse; I then repeated what accused had told me; said he did not disobey, but acknowledged to making vulgar answer when ordered to do the work. Perhaps a week after this, accused came to my store for packing, and then told me that he couldn't stay if this man Phalon and Hines were not removed; he would find another place; asked him why? he said that they were constantly swearing in their conversation; told him I would be at the mill ere long, and did go down once before this affair happened. On the day after the occurrence, I went down to discharge these men, but when half way on the road, I heard of the killing. Lewis has been peaceable; as much or more so than any man I know; never knew him to drink. (Knife shown.) I keep and sell knives like that; sold three in that neighborhood. Prisoner bought that knife from me on the 7th of June.

Cross Examined.—Told the hands on two occasions that accused was in charge; told Hines and Beckel also; Mr. Deurr is a partner, and was boss previous to Holsner's arrival. One week after he came, I gave him the power to hire and discharge. Heard Mr. Deurr complain once that his wife did not like John Hines, because he was too loud-mouthed and saucy about the house; he never complained of Philip Phalon. I did not know that the men were troublesome previous to prisoner being employed. Did not tell John Weakland that I'd give $10,000 to have him acquitted; know that he has a wife and four children, that he had no friends; know that he has two brothers; my private counsel are defending him, in addition to the legal gentlemen employed by himself. There was twice as much work done after he arrived than before.

Jacob Johnson, re-called—Prisoner bore a good character; saw him take one or two drinks the night of the trouble; my impression is that he was sober all the time; I was not much about him. Do not know that the character of deceased was bad; Philip Phalon was married; had one child, born after his death. (It may be proper to remark that this infant died during the attendance of Mrs. Phalon at the trial.)

John Engle, sworn.—Am off-bearer at big saw in Fry & Co's mill; hinted to prisoner some time before this affair that he had better be careful of deceased; Philip had asked me to show him fair play when he would be fighting the Holsners; he didn't want more than one at a time; he didn't like prisoner—thought they wanted to run the whole machine; thought he could whip any one of them at a time; thought he could get a chance on the 3d—if not, on the 4th—of July; shortly before his death, Philip told me he had a difficulty with accused; that he wasn't going to work under him, and that if he didn't watch "he would lay him out;" told him I thought he had better get another job, and it would save trouble; the first conversation was in presence of John Hines. Told accused that deceased was not pleased with his bossing—that threats had been made. Prisoner smilingly said, "I am not aware that I have abused him." Wasn't present at the conflict; prisoner's character is good as far as I know.

Cross Examined.—Lived there since April; previous to this resided in Indiana county, near the line; deceased and I were middling good friends; he was a little rough with my children when he would be passing; would make them cry; I did not have any spite against him.

A. H. Engle, sworn.—Was at home the night of the killing; heard prisoner's voice once during the night, saying he would not fight.

Mrs. Rachel Engle, sworn.—Was sitting at the window with my husband at 10 minutes till 3 A. M., and recognized the voice of accused saying, "I don't want to fight;" am positive it was his voice. Our house is fifteen rods distant from the mill.

Wm. Holsner, sworn.—Am a partner in the firm; was present at the burning until 2 A. M., on that morning; Lewis took me home; he stayed about ten minutes; he did not say he would knife some of them.

Cross Examined.—I was pretty tight, and don't know much about it; my partner and I had a little quarrel; he pushed me down. Our quarrel was about women's talk.

Mrs. Jane Holsner, sworn.—Am wife of last witness; remember of accused bringing my husband home at 2 A. M; heard him tell my husband to go to bed and he would go and find his hat, and then go to bed himself; talk was all in German; they always talk in German to each other.

Cross Examined.—Lewis can talk English; sometimes they talk together in English; I scolded my husband in German for getting tight; prisoner did not bring the hat back.

Wm. Lahr testified that he was sleeping at the house of Wm. Holsner that night; was awake when accused brought William home; they were talking in Dutch, but prisoner told William in English, to go to bed; did not hear anything said about a knife.

Ben Holsner, sworn.—Was present during that night; saw my brother Lewis drink four times; I felt my liquor that night, but did not get into a fight; I took three or four drinks.

Daniel Snyder testified that his wife, in a conversation with Catharine Keith, at his house, a few weeks ago, denied that she knew what she was subpenaed for and declared that all she knew about the affair was that she washed Mr. Holsner's clothes. She stated she was going to Pittsburg, and they would have a happy time getting her to Court.

Jacob Koons testified that he found a four bladed pocket knife on the saw-dust where the scuffle took place; (knife shown and recognized—defence proves that it was the property of deceased.) The knife was shut when I picked it up. Defence rests.

The counsel for Com'th discredits the testimony of one of the witnesses called for defence. The following testimony is elicited to disprove the statements made by said witness.

John Hines, re-called—Was never present at any conversation between John Engles and deceased, when latter should have asked Engles to show fair play when he would fight the Holsners; never heard deceased say anything about picking a quarrel out of the Holsners on the 3d or 4th of July; A. G. Fry did not inform me until just previous to this occurrence, that accused had charge of hands at mill.

J. B. Baum, Esq., re-called—Do not know anything of Mr. Engle's character where he lives now; where he formerly resided, I heard several persons say that he couldn't be believed; and John Porter, Esq., testified that he heard persons say that Mr. Engles' character for truth was not good.

Robert Hughes, G. W. Lloyd, and J. Douglass were severally called and sworn as to what they knew in regard to Mr. Engles' character for truth and veracity, but they could not state anything derogatory to it.

This concluded the testimony in the case, and at 6 o'clock A. Kopelin, Esq., commenced his argument for the prosecution. He was followed by F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., for the defence, when, at 6 o'clock, Court adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

Court met, and F. P. Tierney and Wm. H. Sechler, Esqs., for the prosecution, and R. L. Johnston, Esq., for the defense, severally addressed the jury.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., His Honor Judge Taylor commenced his charge to the jury, and finished it at 3½. The jury then retired to their private box.

THE VERDICT.

At 10½ p. m., the Court House bell was rung as a signal that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. The Court room was speedily filled with an anxious crowd. The prisoner was brought in; the jury filed down from their room, and the crier called the Court to order. The usual question was asked as to whether they had agreed upon a verdict, which was answered in the affirmative. Then came the next question, "In the issue joined between the Commonwealth and Lewis Holsner, how do you find?"

"*Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree*," was the reply.

The prisoner was then remanded to his cell to await sentence.

ALTOONA PARK ASSOCIATION.—The first Annual exhibition or the Altoona Park Association, at Altoona Pa., will be held September 28th, 29th and 30th, and October 1st 1869. The premium list foots up $2,750. On stock, the premiums range from $5 to $50, according to the grade and quality. On manufactured articles, cearels and vegetables, the premiums are equal to those of the State Agricultural Society, while $1,050 will be awarded to owners of fast horses, including one premium of $500 to the fastest troter—mile heats—best three in five. There is an excellent half mile course, forty feet wide, and of easy grade, within the Park. There will be a grand fireman's parade and a trial of Steam Fire Engines, for a purse of $25, on Thursday September 30th. Also, slow time and velocipede races, and a race between a fast horse and a steam velocipede. *All entries*, except horses entered for speed, are free, and competition open to all parts of this and other States. *Excusion tickets* will be issued from all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all stock or articles shipped over the road named, on which full fare to Altoona has been paid, will be returned free of charge. Any further information desired, may be had by addressing E. B. McCrum, Secretary of the Association, at Altoona.

THE COMET.—

"Who has not seen, and seeing mourn'd,
And mourning smiled, and smiling scorn'd
In wild ambition flaming down,
Some comet from a country town?
See, see him in his motley hues:
Funeral blacks and brimstone blues,
And lurid green and bonfire red,
At once their radiance shed."

No man from either the city or country ever looked liko that if he bought his clothes at the Largest Clothing House, Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia. "Neat but not gaudy" is the Oak Hall style.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT.—The International Troupe, consisting of Miss Llywvo Lewis, Mr. W. Apmadoc and Prof. L. W. Lewis, (Llew Llwyvo,) assisted by the Ebensburg Choral Society, will give a grand concert at Evans' Hall, late Welsh Independent (brick) church, on Wednesday evening next, Sept. 22d. For full particulars see programmes. The delightful treat afforded our citizens some months ago by this excellent troupe of vocalists, should induce every person who can do so to attend the promised entertainment. Let them have a full house.

MORE TESTIMONY.—From the *Times*, New Poltz, N. Y.:—We take pleasure this week in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS." It is the only Tonic for the Invalid that commends itself. Our druggist, E. Van Wagenen, in this village has sold two gross the past six months, and in EVERY instance it gave satisfaction. Now is the time to use the Bitters.

Hoofland's Bitters is entirely free from alcoholic admixture.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, etc., making a preparation of rare medicinal value. The Tonic is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulant is required. Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa. Sold everywhere by Druggists and others. [aug 26]

A lad at Altoona, named Bentley, fell from a tree and broke his arm the other day.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES,
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch.
Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery.
Using both threads directly from the spools.
No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread.
Wide range of application without change of adjustment.
The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.
Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the fairs and exhibitions of the United States and Europe, have been awarded the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, and the WORK DONE BY THEM, wherever exhibited in competition.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines. ☞For sale by C. T. ROBERTS, Ebensburg. [June 3, 1869.-1y.

DANGEROUS.—The chief danger from Dyspepsia is that the reduced strength of the system may disable it from surmounting othes intercurrent diseases. Sympathetic affection of the liver and lungs often have their origin in Dyspepsia, and may become organic diseases and constitute not only a source of inconvenience but danger. Hence, the sooner treatment is commenced after the first symptoms of Dyspepsia are manifest, with more certainty can the disease be thoroughly expeded. Do not delay to seek advice from unwarranted sources, but procure Robsck's Blood Pills, take them in small doses to stimulate the stomach and intestines and gently act upon the liver. Then take Roback's Stomach Bitters regularly after each meal to tone the stomach and assist the digestive apparatus, and you will find the relief will be almost immediate and the cure like magic. The Bitters should be continued for a while after all symptoms of the disease have disappeared. These medicines are prepared with the utmost care of materials having especial reference to diseases of the blood and internal organs, and can at all times with confidence be relied upon.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON
my20.-1y. Williamsburg, Kings Co., N.Y.

CALLAN HOUSE FOR SALE.—The well known, commodious and popular summer resort, the CALLAN HOUSE, located at Cresson, is offered at private sale on accommodating terms. It is a most desirable property, the buildings being all new and in the best of order. The wish to sell is prompted solely by a desire to quit the business. For price, terms, etc., apply in person or by letter to WILLIAM CALLAN,
Sept. 16, 1869. 2m. Cresson, Pa.

NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of JAMES E. NEASON, Administrator of the estate of JOHN E. MCDERMITT, deceased, will sit for that purpose, at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1869, when and where the parties interested may attend if they think proper.
JOS. M'DONALD, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Sept. 16, 1869.-3t.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the LUMBER BUSINESS has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The books of the firm have been left with Owen Cunningham for settlement.
F. BEARER,
OWEN CUNNINGHAM.
Ebensburg, August 24, 1869.

PARTNERSHIP.—The Lumber business will hereafter be conducted by the firm of Cunningham & Stonebeck, who will be prepared at all times to fill orders for Poplar Ash, Cherry, Linn and Pine Lumber, Sawed and Shaved Shingles, and will purchase all kinds of Lumber at the highest market rates for cash.
CUNNINGHAM & STONEBECK.

FOR SALE!
PURE BRED HOGS AND FOWLS.
WINTER SEED WHEAT and other FARM SEEDS, from Deitz's Experimental Farm, Chambersburg, Pa.
Diehl's and Boughton Beardless; Week's and Treadwell's Bearded White Wheats; French White and Red Chaff; Purple Straw Bearded Red Mediterranean, and German Amber Beardless, are the best, earliest, hardiest and most productive Wheats that can be recommended for general cultivation. 4 pounds of any kind by mail, post paid, for $1. Twenty heads of different varieties sent, post paid, for $1.—Twenty other varieties of Wheat, Barley and Oats, of last year's importation. See DEITZ'S EXPERIMENTAL FARM JOURNAL; send and subscribe for it; only $1.50 per year; the most useful journal printed. Address
GEO. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa.
The Earliest, Hardiest and Most Productive Red Wheat is the French White Chaff.
September 9, 1869. 4t.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
AT PRIVATE SALE!
The undersigned offers for sale a LOT OF GROUND situate in the West Ward of Ebensburg Porough, fronting 66 feet on High street and extending back 132 feet to lot of Wm. S. Lloyd, adjoining lot of Robert Evans on the east and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, with a PLANK KITCHEN attached, and a ONE STORY FRAME HOUSE. The property will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or on easy terms.
For further particulars apply to
V. S. BARKER.
Ebensburg, June 3, 1869. tf.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of R. S. Bunn, M. D., late of the Borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.
ANNIE J. BUNN, Adm'x.
EDWARD H. PLANK, Adm'r.
Ebensburg, Aug. 19, 1869. 6t.

THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
NO. 136 VIRGINIA STREET,
Between Julia and Caroline, - ALTOONA.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869. tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
☞Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
Johnstown, April 28, 1869. 1y.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, ... JAS. B. ZAHM.
ZAHM & SON,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES
Usually Kept in a Country Store.
WOOL A

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

The English People—Their Ignorance about America—Americans in Paris—Paris Cafes—Restaurants—Pork, Beans and Buckwheat Cakes, &c., &c.

PARIS, August 12, 1869.

EDITOR FREEMAN—My last letter was written from London, where it was my intention to remain for a longer time, but Americans who come to this side of the Atlantic generally find the city in which this letter is being written much more to their taste than London, and I find I am not an exception to the general rule; whether the fact is a circumstance to be set down against me or to be stated in my favor, I must confess it. London is a gloomy, smoky place, where the men all dress the same way, act the same way, and seemingly think the same way. They have in England their own way of doing things, which, for want of better knowledge, they conclude is the only way, and the person who does otherwise is at once set down as a know-nothing. English have strong prejudices about their own country; will hardly admit that there is any other, and in regard to America evince an amount of ignorance that one who has never visited England will hardly credit, and beyond the fact that there is a city called New York, and another called Boston, seem to know nothing about America, and do not care to know more. If the enthusiastic American volunteers information about his country, what he states is taken with a very great amount of allowance; in many cases strong doubts are expressed as to the truthfulness of the assertion. I have been asked if Pennsylvania was in New York, and if there was good Buffalo shooting in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, and only a few days ago a gentleman asked me if living expenses were not quite small with us by reason of the game we must be able to shoot. State the case to them as it is, and as I said before, your statement is apt to be doubted. There are, of course, Englishmen who have visited the United States and can comprehend the vastness of our country, and are willing to admit that its inhabitants are energetic, enterprising and industrious, but they are few, for Englishmen travel very little, at least far from home, and for one Englishman that goes to America, there are forty Americans cross to this side of the Atlantic, so that information about America is not apt to be disseminated very rapidly by that method. You can find a great number of full grown laboners who have never visited Paris, only a few hours ride from London, notwithstanding the many attractions of the beautiful city; but I venture to say that, if Paris was as close to New York as it is to London, it would be hard to find an American boy of ten years of age who had not visited it. What I have written may seem to stay at home Americans strong assertions, but, though as much had been told me before I visited England, I came abroad with the best feelings in the world towards England and the English, and though upon my first visit to the country I noticed the thing, I refrained from mentioning it, but this time so much ignorance and prejudice has come under my observation, that I cannot help but make a note of it. Meeting this on all sides, it is not surprising that Americans are eager to cross the channel to France, where from the difference in language little is to be expected, but where there is evidently more general information about America than in England; where the people are polite, and where, from the social freedom of the city and many attractions of the place itself, Americans find delight, so much so, that in the neighborhood of the Grand Hotel you hear the English language spoken almost as much as you hear French. Amusements of all kinds are numerous, fetes and gala days follow in constant succession almost; the climate is charming at all seasons of the year, but this time when you are all sweltering in the heat at home, it being cool and pleasant here, and good living is cheap. Americans appreciate all these things, and though the [illegible] spoken of may be superficial, it [illegible] detract from the pleasure it imparts. [illegible] commenced writing it was not my intention to have written as much about the difference between the two countries, but there is nothing I wish to take back and therefore I offer it as a sort of introduction to this epistle. I don't like "guide book" letters, and consequently don't propose to describe the public buildings of this city, but note for your readers some observations of some of the peculiar features of Parisian life, among the most remarkable of which are

THE CAFES.

A stranger visiting Paris and arriving at night, has his attention attracted immediately by these brilliantly lighted and elegantly decorated establishments, located on every hand and seemingly numberless, filled with gaily dressed men and women, and though crowded with people, there is no noise or confusion and no unpleasant bustle. The profusion of mirrors, the glare of the many gas jets, and the gaily dressed occupants of the room go to make up a picture at once striking and not to be witnessed in any other city. During the summer season small tables are placed along the spacious sidewalks in front of these establishments, and there under cover of an awning, men and women sit, sip their coffee, chatter and laugh, evidently bent on enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. Besides coffee, tea, chocolate, ices, wines, etc., are served, and in many of these places of resort seem to be the real home of many of their frequenters, all their leisure time being spent there. About as numerous as the spirit shops of London, Liverpool or Glasgow, these cafes do not present to a stranger's eyes the sad spectacle, too frequent in either of the cities just mentioned, of blear-eyed, bloated visaged women, staggering from them; in fact, a drunken *man* is quite a rare sight upon the streets of Paris. Though supplying bread, butter and coffee when ordered, no regular meals are served, and as French people seldom do any cooking at home one of the features of the city is the

RESTAURANTS,

And as Americans coming to Paris find "something to eat," one of the essential things of life, here as well as anywhere else, I shall endeavor to give them such information as I have gained by some little experience. The French generally take, immediately on arising in the morning, a cup of coffee with a roll and butter; at eleven partake of a substantial breakfast, and about five or six in the evening enjoy a good dinner. One of the great advantages arising to the visitor in Paris, from the number and variety of these restaurants, is that almost any purse can be suited and almost any taste satisfied. You are independent also, and no one makes it his or their business to make any comment if you see fit to dine at a cost of sixteen sous, in one of the cheap restaurants, or going to the celebrated Trois Frere Provenceaux, to partake of a thirty franc meal. Though the cafe will supply the first meal or lunch, it is the restaurant that furnishes the others, and they are found in all quarters of the city, being numbered by thousands. They may be divided into two classes, those where a fixed price is charged and those where you dine *a la Carte*, that is, paying a certain price for each article ordered. The former range in price from sixteen sous, (about sixteen cents gold,) up to about seven francs, (about one dollar and forty cents in gold,) which at the latter almost any amount of money can be eaten up, a great deal depending upon the appetite of the diner and his capacity. The sixteen sous restaurant is mostly patronised by the workingmen, students, shop girls, etc.; are generally clean and neat, the waiters attentive and civil, and furnish to those desiring it dinners as high as one franc and a quarter. The sixteen sous dinner consists of a plate of soup, a plate of meat, a dish of vegetables, a dessert, a small bottle of wine and bread as desired, quite enough to satisfy even a hungry man, though the portions are some times small. For five sous an additional a bottle of wine, double the size of the one given with the sixteen sous meal, is furnished, or if teutonic in your tastes, you can have beer instead. For a franc and a quarter, (twenty five sous,) you are allowed a plate of soup, three dishes from the bill of fare at choice, for instance, fish, roast meat and entree, a dessert, and a small bottle of wine with bread as before. The bill of fare presents a considerable variety to select from, and persons who are not too fastidious, or those who do not stop to consider that in the economical management necessary in such an establishment, such scraps as are left on the plates of those who find their portions too large, may become the component parts of some appetizing dish on the bill of fare of the day following, so disguised that the very person who left it the day before would fail to recognize it. The next class of restaurants are those where dinner is served for two francs and for two francs and a-half, the difference in price owing to the quality of wine furnished, and among this class some very excellent places are to be found, especially in the Palais Royale. They are generally on the second floor, are neat and tidy, serve the dinner well, furnish napkins, etc. Dinner at these places consists of soup, your choice of three dishes from the bill of fare, comprising fish, entrees, roasts, vegetables and entremets, a dessert and a small bottle of wine. The portions are larger than the cheaper establishments furnish, and a hearty appetite can easily be satisfied. Other restaurants, on the same principle, charge more, according to their reputation for cuisine and the furnishing of the establishment, but any reasonable person can be satisfied at the two franc and a-half restaurants. Parties who become acquainted in this city, have no trouble in living for less than they could under similar circumstances at home, and let those of your readers, who contemplate coming here "cut this out and paste it in their hats," and save vexation that I had to go through, from not being able to read upon the bill of fare *how many* dishes I was entitled to, sometimes not getting all and sometimes having to pay considerable for extra dishes ordered, but which I was not entitled to. Those anxious for home fare will find on one of the principal streets a restaurant, where buckwheat cakes are served every morning, where pumpkin pies are baked fresh every day, and baked pork and beans ready, three times a week, in fact so many Americans visit here that their tastes are catered to, in many places, and American iced drinks and American Soda Water, have become established institutions.

B.

THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD

IS FINISHED!

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

UNION AND CENTRAL

PACIFIC RAILROADS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

No. 40 S. Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN

Clothing

6th & Market Sts

OAK HALL

PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Samples sent by mail when written for.

Johnstown and Ebensburg

MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,

which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.

A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.

Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.

JOHN PARKE

Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

M. L. OATMAN,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Double Extra Family Flour,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

Ebensburg, Pa

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY

AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!

NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish

COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,

of the latest and most approved patterns THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

☞ The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.

Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WM. P. PATTON,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,

such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,

Cane Seat Chairs,

ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE

SPRING SEAT CHAIRS

Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.

CABINET FURNITURE

of every description and of latest

STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE

Tastes of all.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE

—AT—

BUCK'S MILLS, Alleghany Township.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and the public in general that he has just opened at Buck's Mills a large and superb stock of seasonable merchandise, consisting of all kinds of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, HARDWARE, and all other articles usually kept in a country store.

☞ Having paid cash for my goods I am determined to dispose of them either for cash, lumber or country produce at as low prices as like goods can be bought from any dealer in the county. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited. WM. J. BUCK.

Buck's Mills, April 22, 1869.-tf.

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE

THE SUBSTANCE FADES!

SPENCE'S NEW

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

Is now in perfect order for executing Pictures in every style of the art. Photographs of life like accuracy, ranging from the smallest card picture to the largest size for framing, taken in any weather, and warranted to give satisfaction. Particular attention paid to children's pictures. Frames of all kinds for sale cheap. Frames of any kind not on hand will be ordered when desired. Instructions in the art on liberal terms.

☞ Gallery on Julian street, 3 doors north of Town Hall. T. T. SPENCE.

Ebensburg, Oct. 8, 1868. Photographer

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

M. E. JONES, PRACTICAL TAILOR, respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the room adjoining the residence of Mr. Thomas Todd and opposite the store of A. A. Barker & Son, East Ward, Ebensburg. By strict attention to business and a determination to give entire satisfaction in the quality and price of work done by me, I hope to merit a fair share of patronage. Special care will be taken in the cutting and fitting of garments. July 1, 1869.-3m.

ELEVEN YEARS

Of experience with a constantly increasing demand for Roback's Medicines is sufficient acknowledgment of their intrinsic merit, and places them the very first in rank for curing the diseases for which they are recommended. Sold by all Druggists.

COSTIVENESS,

Or Constipation of the Bowels, should always receive prompt attention, as it predisposes the system to disease. The timely use of such a valuable cathartic remedy as Roback's Blood Pills has saved much sickness, disease and death, and many persons to day are indebted to these pills alone for their existence, as the certificates in our possession will attest.

DROPSY,

And Dropsical Swellings, are always relieved, and often permanently cured, by the alterative effect which the timely use of Roback's Blood Purifier, when taken in conjunction with Roback's Blood Pills, is sure to produce.

DINNER PILLS.

All persons of bilious habits, after eating or drinking too freely, will find great relief in the use of Dr. Roback's Blood Pills. They aid digestion by stimulating the stomach, thus avoiding the pain, nausea, sour eructions, etc., which follow from eating too heartily.

ERYSIPELAS

Often arises from the morbid condition of the entire system, and no better remedies can be found than Dr. Roback's Blood Pills and Blood Purifier.

CONVALESCENTS,

Or persons recovering from Fevers or any of the malignant forms of disease, will find Roback's Stomach Bitters invaluable as a tonic and stimulant for removing all the prostrating effects which follow disease. It supplies the great want so long felt for a safe and reliable tonic and appetizer.

LIVER PILLS

Are Pills that have a direct and powerful action on the liver, and relieve any inactivity or congested state of that all important organ upon which depends the whole process of digestion. The importance, then, of procuring a Pill that shall have such direct action without the ill effects of mercury, is manifest to every one. Such Pills are Roback's Blood Pills. They are warranted purely vegetable, and can with certainty be relied upon, and are safe at all times

MELANCHOLY

Is one of the many diseases of the nervous system arising from a low state of the constitutional health or severe prostration after long continued sickness, and requires invigorating remedies like Roback's Stomach Bitters to restore the nerves to their natural vitality.

☞ For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Sole Agents, Ebensburg, Pa. (July 22.)

FOREIGN SHIPPING

AND

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW SELLING EXCHANGE,

AT NEW YORK RATES, ON

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 31, 1867.

JOHN GAY. . . . . WM. WELSH.

GAY & WELSH,

Successors to Gay & Painter,

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,

362 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH

A. C. DIBERT,

WITH

BOKER & BROTHERS,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CITY AND EASTERN MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 432 MARKET STREET,

Below Fifth, South Side, - *PHILAD'A.*

WHOLESALE

SANNEY & ANDREWS,

123 Market St.

PHILADA.

GROCERS

PETER SIDES,

WITH

HICKMAN, HOLL & CO.,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,

S. E. Corner Third and Market Sts.,

Jan. 22, 1868. *PHILADELPHIA.*

UNION HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,

(*Conducted on the European Plan,*)

405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,

No. 429 Liberty Street.

OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in

1825.

THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different preparations now in the country from the many called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA,

Nervous Debility,

JAUNDICE,

Diseases of the Kidneys,

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.*

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $5 00.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle;
Or, a half dozen for $7 50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS,

Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For Sale by R. J. LLOYD, Druggist Ebensburg, Pa. [oct.22-1y.

1869. FALL TRADE. 1869.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

ENAMELLED AND PLAIN

SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,

COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES.

NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER

It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS

of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.

at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS

now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

TO CASH BUYERS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building on Centre street, opposite the Mountain House and adjoining the law office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be brought to him, but is supplied with a fine line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increased patronage in my new location. D. J. EVANS.

Ebensburg, Jan. 14, 1869.-tf.

FRANK W. HAY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer, of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly hand.

A. D. CRISTE,

WITH

LITTLE & BAIR

WHOLESALE

GROCERY

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

112 & 114 SECOND AVENUE

PITTSBURGH,

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will be on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, for a main one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D.

DR. H. B. MILLER,

Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Sloan and Surgeon to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, the door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.* Office east end of Mansion House, on the Railroad street. Night calls may be made at the office. [may22.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.*

LLOYD & CO., Bankers, EBENSBURG,

Gold, Silver, Government Loans and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA,

Drafts on the principal cities sold, and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time with interest at fair rates.

F. A. SHOEMAKER..... GEO. W. OATMAN.

SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, immediately east of Hughes' hardware store.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets, up-stairs. Will attend to all business entrusted with his profession.

Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON. J. S. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.

Office opposite the Court House.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street.

Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.* Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.

Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Buck's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WM. H SECHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in house recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.8

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.8

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - - T. W. DICK, Johnstown. Ebensburg.

KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with H. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.* Office in Colonade Row.

Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.* Office on Centre street, opposite Lloyd's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.* Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hughes, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG, R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.

The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the month or year, on reasonable terms.